

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2 50 if not paid within the year.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLVII.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1847.

NO. 13.

VALUABLE LANDS AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, at the Court-house in Gettysburg,
On Saturday the 16th of January next,
at 2 o'clock, p. m., a

Valuable Farm,

situate within a mile of Gettysburg, on the road leading from the last mentioned place to Emmitsburg. The Farm contains about

150 ACRES,

is productive, and handsomely and conveniently situated. It comprises the best portion of the tract formerly owned by Col. M. C. CLARKSON.

The improvements are a Log

Dwelling House,

and Stable, with two unfailing wells of good water. There is also on the premises a good Fruit-bearing ORCHARD. The Meadow land on the Tract is abundant and of a superior quality.

There will be sold at the same time with the Farm, and along with it, if desired, a

WOOD LOT,

containing about SIX ACRES. This Lot is convenient to the Farm, comprising a part of the original Tract.

There will also be sold at the same time and place,

A Lot, or Tract of Land,

adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Emanuel Pitzer, Mr. Plank, and C. W. Hoffman, containing about 14 ACRES.

Also—

Another Tract of Land,

adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Ludwig Esig, Peter Weikert, and Peter Trosch, containing about 57 ACRES. This Tract will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

Terms.—One third of the purchase money for the Farm to be paid in hand; the residue in four equal annual payments, bearing interest. One third of the purchase money for the Lots to be paid in hand; the residue in two equal annual payments, bearing interest. The payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the subscriber, who will guarantee the title to the purchaser.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of seeing it, by Wm. Kiser, Esq. or by JAMES COOPER.

Dec. 21.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The Two Story Brick

Dwelling House,

situate in Chambersburg street, and now occupied by Daniel Gilbert, will be sold at Private Sale.

The owner of the said House, the Rev. Samuel Gutelius, has for some time removed from Gettysburg, and therefore is desirous of selling it, and for that purpose has constituted E. B. BUEHLER his Agent.

The Terms will be made to suit the purchaser, if possible.

E. B. BUEHLER, Agent.

Sept. 21.

New Dorky Store.

COBBAN & KING.

Now for Bargains!

THE Subscribers having entered into Partnership, announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have received at their Store in the corner of the Franklin House, Gettysburg, a large variety of Goods, which they are prepared to sell at unusually low rates.—Their Stock consists, in part, of

GROCERIES,

Flour and Feed, Bacon and Beef,

BAR IRON AND STEEL,

Nails and Spikes, Horse Shoes

and Horse Shoe Nails,

BOOTS & SHOES,

together with a variety of other articles, all of which will be sold as low as they can be had in any other establishment. A lot of the very best FLOUR and FEED will always be kept on hand, so that Families can be supplied at all times. The public would do well to give us a call.

All kinds of Produce and Marketing will be taken in exchange for Goods.

ALEX. R. COBBAN, (of W.)

WILLIAM KING.

Gettysburg, Dec. 21.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD- MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be pre- sented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 18th day of January next, viz:

The account of Moses Smith and Charles Rebert, Administrators of the Estate of Jonas Rebert, deceased.

The account of Henry A. Pickering, Adminis- trator (de bonis non) of the Estate of John Skidmore, deceased.

The further account of John L. Gubernator, one of the Executors of the last will and testa- ment of Henry Eckenroth, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John L. Noel, Guardian of Samuel J. Breighner, minor son of Jacob Breighner, deceased.

The account of James Brown, Executor of the last will and testament of John Brown, de- ceased.

The Guardianship account of Maxwell Shields, Guardian of John Culbertson, Wm. F. Culbert- son, M'Clean Culbertson, and Rebecca Cul- bertson, minor children of Sarah Culbertson, de- ceased, and Patterson M'Clean Shields, Anna M. Shields, Irue E. Shields, Rachel R. Shields, and Sarah M. Shields, children of Rebecca Shields, deceased.

ROBERT COBBAN, Register.

Register's Office, Gettysburg,

Dec. 21, 1846.

NOTICE.

AT MERRY'S Store, for 4 cts. and up- wards, also Cotton Flannels, 2 cts. and upwards.

Nov. 2.

Poetry.

From the Frederick Herald.

THE DEPARTED YEAR.

Departed year, farewell—
How many a heart will ache at thought of thee!
Who can thy history tell,
And find it from the pangs of sorrow free?

When first thy light broke o'er the sky,
What thousand bosoms thro' the earth,
With life and hope were beating high,
And shouting praises at thy birth!

What thousands then, with hope elate,
Lured to thee a smiling brow,
Who sent to be the grave-worm's mate,
Are mouldering in the valley now!

What thousands, who in fortune's sun
Were basking gaily at their ease,
Have found their day of glory done,
Their web of earthly pleasure spun,

And sunk amid their miseries—
Struck from the pinnacle of fame,
To carry an unhonored name,
Or cast from above a proud display.

Trudge in life's secluded way,
How many a breath, when they thy air
First fanned its embers into gleam,
Showed cheerful faces gathered there,

Now holds, alas! the vacant chair,
A breath that time cannot repair,
How bright so'er its future be,
No coming year can ever fill

The gaps thy ruthless hand has made,
Nor wake again the flowers, thy chill
And lonely breath has blown to fade,
No sunbeams warm can e'er restore.

The lamp whose flame has ceased to burn,
Nor to the heart give back once more
The loved ones over whom we mourn.

And was it not enough, O year,
That thou should'st send thy shafts abroad,
And summon spirits to appear
Before the awful bar of God,

From mid the thousand peaceful scenes
Where love o'er parting nature leans?
Was't not enough that death should walk
His common sentry o'er the land,

And make with men his usual talk,
Where single victims felt his hand?
But must he speak in thunders too,
From the dread cannon's mouth of fire,

To tell to heaven what man can do,
When hell awakes his soul to ire?
Must he amid the din of strife
His greater majesty display,

And march triumphant against life
Along the streets of Monterey?
O war! thou monster born in hell,
Send him that hell might peopled be,

Alas! what human tongue shall tell
The horrors that belong to thee?
The tempest's rage, that sends its wreck
To sink amid the foaming brine,

Sweeping its victims from the deck,
The tempest's rage is nought to thee,
For God is present in the storm,
When wild winds howl their furious glee,

But when thou spread'st thy savage form,
'Tis Satan only walks with thee.

Yet thou' we mourn, departed year,
The many griefs which thou dost bring,
Unnumbered blessings, bright and clear,
Have laden him thy rapid wing.

Life, Freedom, Friends—all these are ours,
Rich treasures from the source above,
Which ask the offering of our powers
To Him who sends them in his love.

And when our days, with all their care,
Have been with so much bliss imbued,
Shall thy ghost rise, departed year,
To charge us with ingratitude?

Forbid it, Heaven—may, let the round
Of circling months now begin.
Show us determined to be found
Departing from the ways of sin—

That numbering here our earthly days,
We may our hearts to truth apply,
And taught in heavenly wisdom's ways,
Be ready at the call, to die.

Many are now at rest in their last home,
Who little thought to fade last New-Year's
day.

And when of living men this year shall come
To a life destiny, ah! who shall say?
Reader! it may be thou—then do not slight
This truthful warning; but with anxious care
While the day lasts, remember coming night,
And wisely for thy latter end prepare.

Miscellaneous.

From God's Lady's Book.

THE EMPTY CRADLE.

"And the mother gave, in tears and pain,
The flowers she most did love,
She knew she'd find them all again,
In the fields of light above."

The death of a little child is to the mother's heart like the night dew on a plant from which a bud has perished.—

The plant lifts up its head in fresher greenness to the morning light; so the mother's soul gathers from the dark sorrow through which he has passed, a fresh brightening of her heavenly hopes.

As she bends over the empty cradle and in fancy brings her sweet infant be- fore her, a ray of divine light is on the cherub face. It is her son still, but with the seal of immortality on his fair brow.

She feels that heaven was the only atmos- phere where her precious flower could unfold without spot or blemish, and she would not recall the lost. But the anni- versary of his departure seems to bring her spiritual presence near her. She in- dulges in that tender grief which soothes, like an opiate in pain, all the hard pas- sages and cares of life. The world is no longer with her. She lives in the past, so sweet with human love and hope—in the future, so glorious with heavenly love and joy. She has treasures of happi- ness which the worldly, unchastened heart never conceived. The bright, fresh flow- ers with which she has decorated her room, the apartment where her infant died, are emblems of the far brighter hopes now dawning on her day-dream.

She thinks of the glory and beauty of the New Jerusalem, where the little foot will never find a thorn among the flowers to render a shoe necessary. Nor will a pillow be wanting for the dear head re- posing on the head of the kind Saviour.

And she knows her infant is there, in that world of eternal bliss. She has marked one passage in that Book—to her em- phatically the Word of Life—now lying closed on her toilette table, which she daily reads: "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

LUCK.

Rev. H. W. Beecher says in one of his lectures:—"I may here as well as any where, impart the secret of good and bad luck. There are men, who, suppo- sing Providence to have an implacable spite against them, bemoan in the pov- erty of a wretched old age the misfortunes of their lives. Luck forever ran against them and for others. One, with a good profession, lost his luck in the river, where he idled away his time a-fishing, when he should have been in his office.

Another, with a good trade, perpetually burnt up his luck by his hot temper, which provoked his employers to leave him. Another with a lucrative business, lost his luck by amazing diligence at ev- ery thing but his business. Another, who steadily followed his trade, as steady- ly followed his bottle. Another, who was honest and constant at his work, erred by perpetual misjudgments;—he lacked discretion. Hundreds lose their luck by endorsing; by sanguine specu- lations; by trusting fraudulent men; and by dishonest gains. A man never has good luck who has a bad wife. I never knew an early rising, hard-work- ing, prudent man, careful of his earnings, and strictly honest, who complained of bad luck. A good character, good hab- its and iron industry are impregnable to the assaults of all the ill luck that fools ever dreamed of. But when I see a tat- tlederman, creeping out of a grocery late in the afternoon, with his hands stuck into his pockets, the rim of his hat turned up, and the crown knocked in, I know he has bad luck—for the worst of all luck is to be a sluggard, a knave, or a tippler."

Secretness of Tears.—There is a sa- credness in tears. They are not the mark of weakness, but of power. They speak more eloquently than ten thou- sand tongues. They are the messen- gers of overwhelming grief, of deep con- trition and unspeakable love.

Oh! speak not harshly of the stricken one—weeping in silence! Break not the deep solemnity by rude laughter, or intrusive footsteps. Scoff not if the stern heart of manhood is sometimes melted to tears of sympathy—they are what help to elevate him above the brute. I love to see tears of affection. They are pain- ful tokens, but awful pleasures! If there were none on earth to shed a tear for me, I should be loth to live; and if no one might weep over my grave, I could never die in peace.—Dr. Johnson.

The Two Roses.—Being with my friend in a garden, we gathered each of us a rose. He handled his tenderly, smelt it but seldom and sparingly. I al- ways kept mine to my nose or squeezed it in my hand; whereby in a very short time it lost both its color and sweetness, but his still remained as sweet and fragrant as if it had been growing on its own root. The roses, said I, are true emblems of the best and sweetest enjoy- ments in the world, which, being moder- ately and cautiously used and enjoyed, may for a long time yield sweetness to the possessor of them; but squeeze them too hard, they quickly wither in our hands, and we lose the comfort of them. It is a point of excellent wisdom to keep the golden bride of moderation upon the affections.

A Word to Boys.—The "Learned Blacksmith" says:—Boys, do you ever think that this great world, with all its wealth and woe, with all its mines and mountains, seas and rivers, with all its shipping and steamboats, railroads and magnetic telegraphs, with all its millions of darkly groping men, and all the science and progress of ages, will soon be given over to the hands of the Boys of the present age—Boys like you, assembled in school-rooms, or playing without them on both sides of the Atlantic? Believe it, look abroad on your inheritances, and get ready to enter upon its possession. The Kings, Presidents, Governors, States- men, Philosophers, Ministers, Teachers, Men of the future, are all Boys, whose feet, like yours, cannot reach the floor, when seated on the benches upon which they are learning to master the monosyl- labes of their respective languages.

The warm-hearted Irishman, is an ex- pression that has passed into a proverb. The facts we are about to relate, and which have just been communicated to us, illustrate very touchingly the truth of the proverb.

We are informed upon reliable author- ity that since the first day of November—when the distress of Ireland for lack of food was too surely verified—more than eighty thousand dollars have been re- mitted in sums varying from \$5 to \$25, by Irish laborers, men and women ser- vants, and others toiling for their daily bread—to their suffering relatives in Ire- land.

What a fact is this! and what volumes does it speak in favor of the strong affec- tions and generous hearts of the Irish!—A. J. Courier.

The rose is sweetest when it first opens, and the spikenard roots when the head dies. Beauty belongs to youth, and dies with it; but the odor of piety survives death, and perfumes the tomb.

THE NORWEGIANS.

How little is required to make a peo- ple happy. A traveller in the northern countries of Europe, speaking of bleak and barren Norway, says—"I have often felt that I could live and die contented among its rocks and wood and dales, in the midst of its quiet and virtuous people. No one ever left Norway without regret. It is a country in many parts of which a child might walk about with a bag of gold, and no one would molest him; where the stranger, by day or by night, may knock at any door he comes to, and be welcome."

And yet this same writer describes the Norwegians as exceedingly deficient in what are usually considered comforts.—With one large bed, like a deal box, into which they all creep, some straw is spread at the bottom, and sheep-skins serve for covering. Their waistcoats are com- posed of trees, with moss stuffed in the chinks, and in some houses the whole stock of utensils were one large pot, an axe, one knife, and half a dozen wooden bowls and spoons. Still they were very happy.

There is a moral contained in the following incident which may prove beneficial to some of our fair readers:—

"A young man went to pay his ad- dresses to a very pretty girl whom he had seen abroad, neat as a pink, and mild as a summer evening—all smiles and dimples. Going in unexpectedly one day, he heard the voice of his charmer on an octave above, and at least a demi-semiquaver too rapid for good nature. Standing a moment, he saw her pass,—those silken tresses, in wild disorder, "streaming like a meteor through the troubled air."

—slip shod—the heel of one stocking half torn off. It was not the dishabille of industry, but the garb of the slattern. Amazed, the lover gazed a moment, then crying, "I'm off," took his departure for- ever.

"Such a girl—so neat in public, so sweet before company—I look upon as a piece of veneered work, a thin cov- ering of beautiful stuff, put on for show, concealing the rough and unsightly ma- terial of which the article is mainly form- ed."

In the play of "Luke the Laborer," at the St. Charles, last night, as Roys, as Gipsy Mike—a character which he re- presented with great dramatic fidelity—was imploringly but unsuccessfully beg- ging a half-penny of Dick, an Irishman threw a dollar to him, on the stage, re- marking—"There, old man, put that in your pocket. You might as well expect to get blood out of a turnip, or a glass of poteen from a guager, as a cent from that iron-hearted miser." There was a gen- eral cheer, of course, for the good acting of Roys, and for the good-nature of the Irishman.—N. O. Delta.

The Newburyport Herald tells the following Post Office anecdote:

A rap at the delivery.
Postmaster.—"Well, my lad, what will you have?"

Boy.—"Here's a letter, and she wants to have it go along as fast as it can, 'cause there's a feller wants to have her here, and she's courted by another feller what aint here, and she wants to know whether he's goin' to have her or not."

Having delivered his message with great emphasis, the boy departed, leav- ing the Postmaster so convulsed with laughter that he could make no reply.

A soldier who was once wounded in battle, set up a terrible howling. An Irishman who laid near, with both legs shot off, immediately sung out—"Bad luck to the likes of ye—do ye think that nobody is kilt but yerself?"

A Hard Getting to Bed.—The Scien- tific American says that a man in Or- ange county was found one night climb- ing an overhauled wheel in a fulling mill. He was asked what he was doing? He said he was trying to go up to bed, but some how or other the stairs wouldn't stand still!

Good.—An eastern paper gives an account of the robbing of a dandy. His lodgings were robbed of a pair of stays, a smelling-bottle, two pair of artificial eye- brows, and a white surtout, in the pocket of which there were three love-letters, written to himself in his own hand-writ- ing.

A fellow describing his wife, to whom he has been recently married, to an ab- sent friend, says—"She has a small mouth, a plump, pretty face, lively eyes, and a temper—whew! it's as explosive as gun cotton!"

Depopulation of Dubuque.—A cor- respondent of the Galena Gazette, writ- ing from Dubuque, says that some 1,500 persons left that place on the 25th ult. to attend the Legislature, then about to con- vene at Iowa city. Most of these were applicants for office under the new State Government. The only inhabitants left were two ministers, the clerk in the land office, the postmaster, a few mechanics, one doctor, one grocer, one music mas- ter, and the women and children.

PRaisEWORTHY MUNIFICENCE.

ISAAC FRANKLIN, Esq. of Sumner county, Tenn., who died in April last, possessed of a for- tune amounting to nearly a million of dollars, bequeathed the principal part of his property toward building and endowing an institution of learning in Sumner county, for the education of the necessitous children in that section of his native State. A large portion of this property so bequeathed is in Louisiana, and under the laws of that State Mrs. FRANKLIN, if she had dissented from her husband's project, might have claimed her part of the "community in- terest," (one half of the wealth accumulated after marriage) and thus diminished the amount of endowment to the Seminary in Tennessee full \$150,000. Her conduct under these circum- stances is mentioned in proper terms in the following paragraph from the N. O. Tropic:

Mrs. Franklin, at the decease of her husband, hesitated not a moment as to her line of conduct. Fully appreciating the motives of her husband, and perfect- ly grasping the ends contemplated in his project, she voluntarily relinquished her legal rights, and renounced the whole of what she might most equitably have claimed, thereby donating a sum of no less than \$150,000 to aid in the founding of the institution to be established in Sumner county. We really, as journal- ists, whose most pleasing office should be to put on record, facts so flattering to humanity, find our pen feeble in painting our own emotions, when we meditate on the brilliant example given by this gen- erous woman to the age in which we live. It was at first intended, we have heard, by Mr. Franklin, to make some change in his will, for the purpose of con- forming more to the letter of the law and more lavishly providing for Mrs. F. to whom he was tenderly attached; but, on reflection, he preferred to leave her per- fectly free to the impulses of her own nature. Never was confidence better placed, never did woman better respond to the noble aspirations of man, than was exemplified in the subsequent conduct of this most excellent lady. They were, in truth, a noble pair; he a model of unaf- fected greatness, she a pattern for the most exalted of her sex.

THE YEAR 1847.

The new year which is coming in is remarkable for several peculiarities which may be considered ominous by the su- persitious. An exchange paper sums them up in the following manner: "The year begins with Friday and ends with Friday—that very unlucky day. The 4th of July comes on Sunday—very un- lucky. For the first time in the 'recol- lection of the oldest inhabitant' there will be no full moon this year in the month of February—unlucky month. Our na- tional political day begins on Sunday, the 4th of March—unlucky day. There will be no eclipse visible in the year—unlucky for the star-gazers. But as an offset for the whole, January is to be blessed with two full moons, and March with a like number—this will be lucky, and will perhaps throw light enough over the dark features of the year to overcome all evil prognostications."

An accident of a very singular charac- ter occurred at the Machine Shop of Mr. Wm. Hall, in this place, by which a young man named Mendenhall, from Pennsylvania, came near losing his life. He was engaged at a turning lathe moved by horse power, when the ends of his neckhandkerchief by some means caught upon the revolving bar of iron upon which he was at work, and in an instant he was drawn down to the lathe, and the handkerchief drawn so tight about his neck as to instantly deprive him of consciousness. At the moment of be- ing caught, however, as if by instinct he called to the horse, who very fortunately stopped at this first and only call the young man was able to make. When discovered he was apparently dead, and upon being released fell to the earth and remained unconscious for some minutes. In a few hours however he returned to his work. One minute more in his per- ous situation would have served to snap the tender thread of life and usher him into the presence of his Maker. "Verily, in the midst of life we are in death."—Hagerstown News.

The Tongue.—A white fur on the tongue attends simple fever and inflam- mation. Yellowness of the tongue, at- tends a derangement of the liver, and is common to bilious and typhus fevers.—A tongue vividly red on the tip and edges, or down the centre, or over the whole surface, attends inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach or bowels. A white velvety tongue attends mental diseases. A tongue red at the lips, becoming brown, dry and glazed, attends typhus state.

The Dangers of Politics.—Charles Newman, a clever shoemaker of New York, a few years ago evinced talents beyond those ordinarily possessed in his station—became a second-rate lion—was a good public speaker—went into the under current of politics—got a tri- fling office—was ousted—became intem- perate—and last week died in the Tombs, New York, and was buried in Potter's Field.

We look at the faults of others through a magnifying-glass; our own generally remain imperceptible to us, though they be easily seen with the naked eye.

SCENE AT MONTEREY.

The following scene was described to me by an officer commanding a regiment in the 2d Division at the battles of Monterey. I give it almost in his own language, as he spoke of it the day after it occurred, (24th September.)—He has declared often since, that it "made him feel sentimental every time he thought of it," and I am sure I never thought of accusing him of weakness, for it gave me the blues to hear him tell the story:

"And this," said he, in speaking of home, reminds me of an affecting scene of last night. I was ordered by Col. Childs to take a company of my regi- ment and break in the doors of a row of houses in the second plaza. I had gone nearly through without seeing a soul, when, for a time, the efforts of my men were exerted in vain to get into one that seemed barricaded with care. As the hinges of the door were about to give, a tremulous voice on the inside beseeched me not to break the door down, it should be opened. When unlocked, I rushed in as well as I could, over beds, chairs, cushions, &c. &c. and to my surprise found the room occupied by about twenty-five women! As soon as they saw me and the soldiers following, they ran around me and fell on their knees, the elder beseeching in tones of deep distress, my protection, and to have their lives spared; the younger begging timidly not to be injured. While they were thus kneeling, and I assuring them that no harm or injury should befall them, a pretty little woman slid into the circle, and knelt close to my feet. "Senor," said she, in a soft quivering voice, "for the love you bore your mother, for the tender affections your heart holds for your children, oh spare this, my poor little babe"—holding up a bright eyed, dim- pled checked little boy, about one year old. She never asked for herself. In spite of me, tears rushed to my eyes, and I could only speak with a full heart as I told her to rise, and assured her that she and her child were perfectly safe.—"By the Holy Virgin, Capping," remark- ed a rough Irish soldier, wiping away a tear with the back of his hand, "won't the old Seventh protect them?"

"That night I watched over that room, which was sacredly kept from intrusion. The next day we were blessed by these females in their attentions, for the protection we had given them, for they gave us of what they had to eat and drink, and we were nearly famished. Poor creatures, how much they were distressed. The young mother will be ever painted in my mind's eye as the devoted guardian of her babe. Her husband, I learned, was an officer, and was then fighting us in the city. She could not have known whether he was alive or not, and I have not heard of him."

Many scenes, very like that described above, took place in the city. I did not hear of a single outrage being committed where women were in the question, but heard of many instances in which food was furnished to our men and paid for, even when the fight was going on.—N. O. Picayune.

THE INJURY OF UNJUST SUSPICION.

The world is very apt, says the Pub- lic Ledger, to put the most unfavorable construction upon the acts of individuals, and frequently to hastily subject persons to suspicion of crime whose characters have before stood fair and unblemished. The injustice of this course is made man- ifest in a case which has happened at Dayton, Ohio. Some time last spring, Messrs. Chambers & Harris, of that city, by mistake mailed for Cincinnati the sum of \$200, which they intended to mail for Springfield. The money not being re- ceived by their correspondent at Spring- field, suspicion of purloining it fell upon one of the clerks in the Dayton Post-of- fice, Mr. V. B. Howard, who, the Trans- script says, was a very worthy young man. Young Howard was of a very sensitive nature, and on being informed of such suspicion, instantly resigned his post, saying that the Post-office was thereafter no place for him. He forthwith volun- teered for Mexico—left for the Rio Grande with the Ohio troops—and being of a feeble constitution, took sick on the march from Matamoros to Camargo, and died. The finale to this sad history is told in a late number of the Dayton Trans- script:

"Yesterday the letter, with the money it con- tained, was returned to the Post-office here, from the dead letter office at Washington."

Sheep.—Mr. Clay, it appears, is pay- ing more attention to agriculture than to politics. He has imported a lot of eight Leicester sheep, the original cost of which was twenty guineas per head, and which are represented to be so hardy that during forty-two days at sea they did not lose a single meal, and although the voy- age was very rough they landed in splen- did order.

An Artificial Man.—The Memorial Bodelais says, that near St. Sever there lives an old soldier, with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a nose of silver, covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was a soldier under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislature has assembled at a time which is distinguished for the general health and prosperity of the people.

While we deplore the wants and wretchedness of numbers of our race, resulting principally from the influence of unjust governments, we are enabled, by comparing our condition with theirs, to appreciate the inestimable value of our own free institutions, and are moved to unite our hearts in adoration and praise for the wonderful goodness of our Heavenly Father, who has multiplied our civil and religious blessings, and has not only preserved us from the horrors of want, but has enabled us, out of our abundance, to feed the hungry, and has made us a great and happy people.

Since the last adjournment of the General Assembly, the peace which had so long subsisted between this nation and the other nations of the world has been disturbed by the war between the United States and Mexico. The grave causes which have produced this rupture are, and are satisfactorily set forth in the late annual message of the President to Congress. They show a dignified forbearance on the part of this government, under multiplied wrongs and aggressions, and a laudable desire to preserve peace while its blessings could be secured consistently with the national honor. A free people, conscious that they ask nothing but what is right, cannot submit to wrong, and however much they may deprecate the evils of war, their just rights must be maintained. Hence Congress, on the 13th of May, 1846, announced that by the act of Mexico a state of war existed between that Government and the U. States; and for the purpose of prosecuting it to a speedy and successful termination, the President was authorized to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the U. States, and to call for and accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers.

In pursuance of the authority derived from this act, the President, on the 19th of May, 1846, requested the Executive of this State, to cause to be enrolled and held in readiness, for muster into the service of the U. States, six regiments of volunteer infantry, each to consist of ten companies, to serve for twelve months, or to the end of the war unless sooner discharged.

In accordance with this request, general orders were issued on the 23d of May, 1846, announcing to the citizen soldiers that the offer of six regiments of volunteer infantry would be accepted, to be held in readiness for muster into the service of the U. States. In pursuance of this announcement, the offers of ninety companies of volunteer infantry, sufficient to fill nine regiments, were received and transmitted on the 15th of July, 1846, to the War Department. The patriotic and zeal which were so promptly and cheerfully manifested on this occasion, by the volunteers of Pennsylvania, give proof of their devotion to the service of the country, highly creditable to themselves and honorable to the State.

The six regiments thus called for, were not mustered into the service.

On the 16th of November, 1846, a request was made by the President for one regiment of volunteers from this State, to consist of ten companies, to be continued in service during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. This request was announced on the 18th of November, 1846, to the volunteers who had previously tendered their services, and the regiment was promptly filled, and mustered into the service of the U. States, at Pitsburg, on the 15th day of December. Six of the companies composing the regiment, were organized in Philadelphia; one in Pottsville; one in Wilkesbarre; and two in Pitsburg.

On the 14th of December, 1846, a request was made by the President for another regiment of Volunteer Infantry from this State, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. This request was filled, even with more promptitude than the former, and ordered to rendezvous at Pitsburg, on the 5th instant. One of the companies composing this regiment, was organized in Philadelphia; one in Reading; one in March Chunk; one in Harrisburg; one in Danville; one in Cambria county; one in Westmoreland county; one in Fayette county; and one in Pitsburg.

The energy and the exalted patriotism which have thus been evinced by the citizen soldiers of Pennsylvania, are an admirable illustration of the workings of our free system, and of the strength of our government.

The officers and soldiers who have entered into the service of the country, are independent freemen, in the vigor of youth and manhood, intelligent and energetic, animated with the love of liberty, and proud of the dignity of being citizens of the U. States. Such are the Volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have filled two regiments, and are ready to furnish any additional number that may be required.

In referring to the manly zeal of the soldiers, allusion to the benevolence of the citizens who provided for their comfort on the march, and who become the guardians of those they left behind, and were dependent upon them, cannot be omitted. Those generous feelings, so admirably expressed, in which woman mingled the fullness of her patriotism, and the charms of her influence, cast a halo around the volunteer, when with lingering looks at the loved objects of home, he commenced his wintry march

for the seat of war, and gave him the assurance that the blessings of the soldiers' friends—the whole country, were upon him, and their protecting care around his family.

That compensation, in addition to the small allowance made by the laws of the U. States, should be provided for these brave men, who have devoted themselves to the country, is most reasonable. I submit, respectfully, to the General Assembly, the propriety and justice of invoking Congress to appropriate, for their use, such portion of the public land as may be sufficient to furnish a competent freehold to each of the officers and soldiers, who have, in compliance with the request of the President, volunteered to serve in the war with Mexico, and are mustered into the service of the U. States. A better disposition, could not, in my opinion, be made of a part of the public domain.

It is to be regretted that, as the contingency which has arisen was not foreseen, there was no provision made by the Legislature for defraying the expenses of the marching the volunteers to the place of rendezvous. The allowance made by the general government, for this purpose, was little more than sufficient, with the most rigid economy, to pay the cost of transportation. These men were hurried from their homes, with little time for preparation, and when they arrived, and were mustered into the service, the small sum for defraying their travelling expenses, which was their only compensation up to that period, was nearly exhausted. I submit to the General Assembly, the propriety and justice of refunding to them the expenses of the march to Pitsburg. The sacrifices they have made, and the spirit they have evinced, merits, in my opinion, this small acknowledgment from the representatives of the people.

It is proper to add, that, although this subject has been presented to the general government, no provision has yet been made to defray the expenses incurred by the volunteers, in preparing themselves for muster into the service, under the request of the President, of the 19th of May last. This subject, too, is worthy of the immediate consideration of the General Assembly.

A detailed report of the proceedings in this State, for organizing the troops, to serve in the Mexican war, will be made as early as practicable by the Adjutant General, and submitted, as soon as it is received, to the General Assembly.

In connection with this subject, it is my duty to state that, to the industry and ability of Adjutant General Bowman, and his Assistant, Col. Petriken, I have been essentially indebted, for the prompt, methodical and satisfactory arrangements, by means of which the duty that devolved upon me, in the organization of these troops, has been performed, and as existing laws make no provision, I respectfully submit, that suitable compensation for the services which have been rendered, should be promptly made to these officers.

The debt and finances of the Commonwealth present one of the most interesting subjects that can engage the attention of the Legislature.

The following is an exhibit of the State debt, on the 1st of December last, as appears from the report of the Auditor General:

Total funded debt,	\$38,558,970 52
Relief notes in circulation,	1,084,961 00
Interest certificates, outstanding,	703,510 69
Interest certificates, unclaimed,	4,113 11
Interest on certificates, to Aug 1, 1846, when funded,	44,123 21
Domestic creditors,	95,275 47

Total public debt, on the 1st of December, 1846, \$40,793,877 00 Being \$196,816 22, less than it was on the 1st of December, 1845.

The payment of the interest on the funded debt had been suspended for two years and a half preceding the 1st of February, 1845, for which certificates were issued, which constitute a part of the existing debt. In consequence of the non-payment of the interest, the balance in the Treasury had accumulated on the 1st of December, 1844, to the sum of \$603,551 88; and on the 1st day of February, 1845, the payment of the interest on the funded debt was resumed, and has been continued up to the present period, and the credit and honor of the State maintained. This is a source of high gratification to our citizens, and has tended greatly to restore our good old Commonwealth to the elevated and proud position she formerly occupied, and which, I trust, she is destined to occupy for all time to come.

While, however, we mingle our congratulations upon this comparatively prosperous state of affairs, it is proper that the true condition of our resources should be accurately and critically examined, and always kept in view, not only to guard by ample provisions against the possibility of another failure punctually to meet all the demands upon the public Treasury, but to make provision for the commencement of a system for reducing the public debt.

It has been my constant endeavor, especially in the annual message of January last, and the special message of the 21st of April following, to impress upon the representatives of the people, the necessity and importance of this subject. In presenting it to the Legislature, at the last session, it became my duty to show that the taxes assessed on real and personal estate, together with all the other revenue that accrued within the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of November, 1845, were less than the expenditures of the year, by the sum of \$111,199 32, which deficit was supplied out of the bal-

ance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1844, and by a diminution of the outstanding taxes. Thus,

On the 1st Dec. 1844, the balance in the Treasury was	\$603,551 88
And on the 1st Dec. 1845, it was	492,350 00
Showing a reduction of the balance in the Treasury of	111,201 88
On the 1st Dec. 1844, the estimated amount of available outstanding taxes was	\$1,009,775 03
And on the 1st Dec. 1845, they were estimated at	874,511 50

Showing a diminution of the outstanding taxes of

115,263 53
And making an aggregate diminution of the balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, during the year ending 30th November, 1845, of

\$114,109 32

This statement demonstrates that the taxes, and other revenues assessed, and accruing within the year, were less, by the above sum, than the demands upon the Treasury, during the same period.

The financial operations of the year ending on the 30th November, 1846, also exhibits a like deficiency, but less in amount. Thus,

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1846, was	\$181,580 00
And the estimated amount of available taxes outstanding at the same period, was	874,511 50

Making an aggregate amount of balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, on the 1st Decem-

ber, 1846, of	1,056,091 50
The balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1846, was	\$181,580 00
And the estimated amt of available outstanding taxes, at the same period, was	874,511 50

Making an aggregate of the balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, on the 1st Dec 1846, of

1,237,671 50

Showing a diminution of the balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th Nov 1846, of \$182,003 26

It thus appears, that the taxes assessed, and the other revenues accruing within the fiscal year just ended, were insufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury, by the above sum.

It will be perceived that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Dec. 1846, was greater than was estimated in the last annual message, and that the amount of the outstanding taxes has been reduced below the estimate then made.

As it was apparent that these recurring deficiencies would soon exhaust the balance in the Treasury, and all the arrangements of available outstanding taxes, I was impelled to urge upon the General Assembly, at their last session, with so much earnestness, the indispensable necessity of providing some additional revenue, to place the finances of the State upon a permanent basis.

Near the close of the session, an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the public debt," which embraces some additional objects of taxation, and contains provisions for enforcing, more effectually, the intention of the act of 1844. It was, however, passed at a period of the session when there was no time for deliberation, and contains some provisions, which, in my estimation, ought to be modified. It seems to me that, an attempt to tax book accounts, and moneys due on contracts, will only prove vexatious to the citizens and officers, without adding substantially to the revenue. As the act of 1846 has not yet had time to produce any practical results, no certain estimate can be made of the amount of additional revenue it will produce; but it is believed, that this law, together with the increase of the value of property, since the last triennial assessment, will, if the present triennial assessment is fairly made, enlarge the revenue derivable from real and personal estate to an amount equal to the deficiency that occurred in the accruing revenue of the last year. The loss of tolls, and the additional expenditures upon the public works, occasioned by the extraordinary flood of last spring, is a subject which may be properly noted here.

By reference to the report of the Canal Commissioners, it appears that they have estimated the loss of tolls occasioned by the delay in opening the navigation, at the sum of \$150,000, and that the cost of extraordinary repairs, required in consequence of injuries by the flood, was \$111,515; making the aggregate loss to the State, by this unusual casualty, \$261,515. If this disaster had not occurred, the accruing revenue, exclusive of the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1845, and the taxes then outstanding, would have been nearly equal to the demands upon the Treasury, during the last fiscal year.

From the Canal Commissioners' Reports it appears, that the receipts from Canal and Railroad tolls, and charges for motive power, were—

For the year 1843,	\$1,741 12
For the year 1844,	117,601 12
For the year 1845,	119,553 15
For the year 1846,	1,200,000 00

Showing a gradual and steady increase, during the above period. Even this year, notwithstanding the delay in opening the navigation, they exceeded those of 1845, by the sum of \$88,515 33. There is good reason, therefore, to believe, that if the public works shall continue to be conducted with the same degree of skill, industry, and integrity, with which they

have been managed for some years past, the receipts from them will continue to increase, until the business upon them reaches their full capacity.

Some apprehensions have been expressed, that the construction of the great Central Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pitsburg, may be the means of diminishing the income from the improvements of the State. In this I do not concur; on the contrary, I entertain the opinion, that the increased commerce, which it will invite between our great Eastern and Western emporiums, and the regions which connect them, will not only add to the revenues of the Commonwealth, but will greatly increase the productiveness of all our public works. Such, I believe, has been the experience of New York; and such, I doubt not, will, in a very few years, be that of our own Commonwealth.

I transmit herewith a statement showing the actual receipts and expenditures, for the last fiscal year; and, also, an estimate of the same, for the present year, made with much care, upon full consultation with the other officers of the government. From this estimate, it appears that the receipts of the year will exceed the expenditures, by the sum of \$194,111 11.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st inst. was only \$438,986 68. It is, therefore, altogether probable, that it may become necessary to make some arrangement to anticipate a small portion of the revenue of the year, to meet the interest which will fall due on the 1st of February next. I recommend that some legal provision be promptly made for the purpose. This will not affect the financial calculations and estimated results of the year. I feel entire confidence that, taking into view the operations of the whole year the results will sustain substantially the estimates that have been presented.

The sum of \$200,000, which is now annually appropriated to the cancellation of the relief issues, and which is included in the estimates, is discharging that amount of the public debt yearly, and is, in fact, an existing sinking fund.

If, therefore, the conclusion at which I have arrived, shall prove correct, that the taxes assessed under existing laws, on real and personal property, with the ordinary revenues, and an amount from the public improvements, equal to that received during the past year, will prove sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and other demands upon the Treasury, the annual increase of tolls upon the public works, may be added to the present sinking fund of \$200,000 a year.

From the experience of the three last preceding years, this increase may be fairly estimated, for some years to come, at \$100,000 per annum; and, if it be annually added to the existing fund for the cancellation of the relief issues, they will all be taken out of circulation in about three years, at which time the State will have a sinking fund of \$500,000, to commence the liquidation of her funded debt. The application of this fund, annually, with its accruing interest, to the purchase of five per cent. State stocks, at par, will, at the end of ten years, discharge \$6,288,920 of the public debt, and, at the end of twenty years, \$16,532,881, which will reduce the debt, including the cancellation of relief issues, at the end of twenty-three years to the sum of \$23,175,032.

The net income from the public works will then, it may be fairly presumed, be more than ample to pay the interest on the State debt, and the people may be entirely relieved from all taxation, for the payment of interest. In fact, there is reason to believe, that the increased wealth of the State, and the accumulation of business on the public works, will, at a much earlier period admit of important reduction in the taxes, without retarding the consummation of the foregoing plan for reducing the debt. Notwithstanding some may be disposed to view these suggestions as visionary, I have the most entire confidence in their practicability, provided the public works shall continue to be managed with integrity and skill, the tax laws fairly executed, and the government, in all its departments, honestly and faithfully administered.

In connection with this subject, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, the propriety and policy of proposing to the people an amendment to the Constitution of the State, under the form, of the tenth article of that instrument, by which the income from the public improvements, after deducting the necessary expenses for repairs and superintendence—the revenue arising from the State tax, on real and personal property, for a certain period, and such other items of income as it may be deemed expedient to include, shall be set apart and be sacredly pledged for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, and the gradual liquidation of the principal.

Such an amendment, judiciously arranged, would, I apprehend, meet with the decided approbation of the people of the Commonwealth. It would concentrate public sentiment upon a fixed object—remove all doubts of the fullness of the public credit, and lay the foundation for the final extinguishment of the public debt. It would give an additional security and assurance to the people, and to the public creditors, that, in no event, could the public revenue be diverted from its legitimate object, and would furnish conclusive reasons for the prompt and cheerful payment of the taxes.

I would respectfully recommend a careful examination of the operations of the existing tax laws. Taxes, however correct, they may be arranged by law, fall, to a certain extent, unequally upon

the people, in consequence of their various circumstances and liabilities; but if to this unavoidable result be added careless and irregular assessments, by which large amounts of property escape taxation, great injustice is done to those who pay an honest and full return of their taxable property.

The adjustment by Congress of the rates of duty on imports, is a topic that continues to divide public sentiment. In my message of the 7th of January, last, I took occasion to express the views which I then entertained regarding it, and to these views I continue to adhere. I can entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the Federal government, to make such discriminations in the rates of duties on imports, as may afford reasonable encouragement to domestic manufactures and productions which may be injuriously affected by foreign competition. This is a power incident to every sovereign State, and as the separate States of this Union are by the express terms of the Constitution prohibited from exercising it, it follows, that unless it resides in the Federal government, the U. States are without this essential attribute of National sovereignty.

The extent of these discriminations, bearing, as they do, upon conflicting interests, and in some degree arraying those of one portion of the Union against another, can only be adjusted under the influence of that spirit of concession, and compromise, which prevailed in the adoption of the Constitution itself. The history of our legislation on this subject, demonstrates most conclusively, that a tariff, to be permanent, which is so essential to the manufacturing, as well as all the other great interests of the Country, must be reasonable and equitable, and that all attempts to establish a rate of ultra protective, or low horizontal duties, have only tended to keep the question in a state of constant agitation, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to the interests of the business community. I am, therefore, in favor of just discriminating duties as may be sufficient to sustain all our great National interests against injurious competition from abroad; such as will give to the home manufacturer, and producer, reasonable profits on his capital, and enable him to pay his workmen fair wages, without unnecessarily taxing the consumer.

Pennsylvania, possessing as she does, such vast agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources, and commercial advantages, has a peculiar interest in the adjustment of this question, upon a permanent basis. Should the changes made in the rate of duties, by the tariff act of 1846, effect injuriously any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the Constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice we may safely rely, to make all just and reasonable amendments.

From all the reflection I have been able to give this vexed and complicated subject, I am thoroughly convinced, that reasonable discriminating duties, such as can be permanently maintained, in connection with the operations of the Constitutional Treasury, and a sound currency, will do more to promote the permanent and general prosperity of all the great interests of the Country, than any other system of policy which can be adopted. High duties, with the employment of banks as the depositories of the public moneys, and a consequent inflation of paper currency, by which the advantage of the duty to the home manufacturer and producer is destroyed, are as certain to mislead and aggravate these commercial revolutions, to which all nations are exposed, as profligacy and want are to produce want and misery.

The repeal, or modification of the British Corn Laws, by which our agricultural products are admitted into British ports, while it was a measure dictated, alike by sound policy, and humanity, toward the suffering population of the United Kingdom, has had a most happy influence upon our farming interests. This measure has already augmented the demand for our bread-stuffs, at enhanced prices, and there is reason to believe, it will continue to increase permanently our agricultural exports, which cannot fail to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the State and Nation.

The remainder of the Message we condense as follows:

The Banks.—"At present, there is reason to believe, are in a comparatively sound condition." The policy of limiting banking capital, and making stockholders individually liable, is, as is persuaded, has had a salutary influence, and should be adhered to.

The Canal Commissioners are complimented. "Not a single case of default on among all the officers and agents on the lines of improvement has occurred during the year."

The Improvement of the Ohio River.—The Legislature is recommended to memorialize Congress to render it navigable at all seasons, except when ice-bound.

The State Geologist's Reports are recommended to legislative consideration.

Private Legislation.—"The Governor recommends less of it. Forty-three acts of the last session remain in the Secretary's office, and have never been enrolled or printed, because the small tax upon them has not been paid."

Applications for Divorces have alarmingly increased. The signing of such bills have always been to the Governor "a perplexing duty." He prefers judicial investigation in such cases to legislative interference.

Person Discipline.—"The Governor transmits the report of the Philadelphia

Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and the early attention of the Legislature is called to them.

Public Education.—"The message closes with an eulogium upon the literary, charitable, and benevolent institutions of the State, and the subject of education of her youth" is referred to as "the great element of preserving, enlarging, and perpetuating her greatness."

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE.

We have been informed by Mrs. Rose of a cure, performed on her by Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which proves its superiority over every other remedy of the kind. She has been afflicted for the last seventeen years with Nerves or White Swelling, attended with ulcerations and exfoliation of various bones, during which time many pieces have been discharged from the frontal bone of the cranium, from both her arms, wrists and hands, and from both legs, and from the left femoral bone, and from the right knee, besides painful ulcers on other parts of her person, which have baffled the skill of a number of the most eminent physicians of our city—during most of the time her sufferings have been excruciating and deplorable. About three months since she was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which has had an astonishing happy effect upon her, by removing all pain and swellings, and causing the ulcers to heal, while at the same time her general health has become completely restored, so that she now weighs some 25 lbs. heavier than she did before she commenced the use of this truly valuable preparation.—*Native Eagle.*

For further information, inquire of Mrs. Rose, No. 128 Filbert Street.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg, Pa. Jan 11

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia; and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	4 50
Wheat,	90 to 95
Rye,	65 to 66
Corn,	62 to 63
Oats,	32 to 33
Beef Cattle,	5 00 to 6 75

W. B. have been permitted to copy the following letter from a lady of the highest respectability in Boston to her son, a young merchant, doing business in Baltimore. The article the old lady alludes to, we believe, is HANCE'S HOARHOOND SYRUP and CANDY, which is doing wonders in the way of curing Asthma and Coughs.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Dear Thomas, you know my affliction.

The cold that I caught at a dance, so I have you will send me a bottle.

OF HOARHOOND extracted by HANCE.

Mrs. Johnson, I dare say you knew her.

And the story will sound like romance. Has been cured of her cough of long standing. By buying some Syrup of Hance.

There's the doctor, too, bless the old fellow.

For his health, went a-travelling to France, and came home to be cured of consumption, and stays it to Hoarhoond and Hance.

Mrs. Martin, your father's first cousin.

Lay two or three days in a trance.

And the first thing she said upon waking, Was "send for some Hoarhoond to Hance."

I yesterday sent for the doctor.

Who said, "I can see at a glance, There's but one thing can cure your disorder, And that is some Hoarhoond from Hance."

So you see, dearest Tom, my condition,

If you would my enjoyments enhance, Do not fail to forward to-morrow,

A bottle of Syrup from Hance.

Do not trust to William, nor Peter,

For fear of some ugly mischief, For what shall I do, dearest Thomas, If I get not the Hoarhoond from Hance.

One bottle for me, and another

Don't forget to direct to your aunt's, They sell it at Smith's I reckon.

But be sure 'tis the genuine Hance.

Mrs. Brown was bent double with coughing,

But now she's as straight as a lance, And the change has been wrought, she assures me, By taking the Hoarhoond from Hance.

As I went to the store but last Friday,

Mr. Batterman eyed me askance, And whispering said, "Mrs. Davis, You must send for some Hoarhoond to Hance."

Mrs. Pitts who subscribes to the Mirror,

In that Journal encountered by chance, Very lucky, the first advertisement, Had been seen in our village from Hance.

Cremin, my dear Thomas, as ever

Your mother, in love's fond durance, And if you would keep me here, darling, Pray send me the Hoarhoond from Hance

Hance's Syrup and Candy are for sale at 115 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buchler, and S. Foiney Druggists, Gettysburg Jan 11

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Shelly,

in Chambersburg street Gettysburg nearly opposite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PROMISE.

The Latest Fashion will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg March 2.

W. B. McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE, South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec 23

THOMAS McCREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the Southeast Corner of the Diamond between the Hotel of A. B. Hartz and R. W. McSherry's Store.

Gettysburg Dec 15

A variety of Blanks, Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC

For the Year of our Lord

1847.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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	28	29	30				
DEC.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them reworked without charge.

His Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.
May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH
ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by JAMES MARTIN, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of



CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
AND
JEWELRY,
which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

DOCTORS BERLUGHY & BELL

BEC leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

COD'S Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloré, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,
WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as HAY'S Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 5000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 5000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 24.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candies,
122 Cents per pound, Wholesale.

J. RICHARDSON, No. 12 Market street PHILADELPHIA, takes pleasure in informing the public, that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the low price of \$12 50 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number 12, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

Aug. 31.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,
Presents his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

A variety of Blanks.

Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS
Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS, as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are

CHIEF GOODS,
CASSINETS, FLANNELS,
Blankets, Coatings,
Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c.

The LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to try you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

G. A.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS,
300 do. Golden TWEED,
600 do. FLANNELS,
500 do. BLANKETS, double width
400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS,
200 do. LINSEY,
200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,
different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

Aug. 17.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desiring of securing bargains in CALICOES, should call early at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, where they can buy 5000 Calicoes for 4 cts., a first-rate article, warranted not to fade, for 64 cts., and such as will "astonish the natives," can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.

Nov. 9.

TRIED BABIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERE, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, SHAWLS, SHIRTS AND PLAIN MERINOS, SHAWLS, GREEN BARRAGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

R. W. MSHERRY.

Nov. 2.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

A T R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts. a yard; good Madras color a flip, worth 5 cts.; beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1/2.

Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Tarkeri, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and Cheap; Green Barrage; Green Gaze Vests, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

PLAID and shaded CLOAKINGS can be

had remarkably low at RUTHRAUFF'S.

VESTINGS.

A beautiful lot of Fancy, Silk Velvet, and Satin VESTING; also Gentlemen's CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS; Mohair, Ringgold, Polo Alto, Silk and Common Glazed, Velvet, and Seal-skin CAPS—for sale at

MSHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

Alpacas! Alpacas!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

JUST received, a full supply of Groceries and Queensware, which will be sold low.

R. W. MSHERRY.

Nov. 2.

MUSLINS.

BROWN and White Muslins unusually low, Canton Flannels, all colors, very cheap, superior Doeskin and Bleached C. Flannels at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Cashmeres, and Dress Goods.

VERY cheap and handsome styles of CASHMERE and M. DE LAINES, for sale at RUTHRAUFF'S Store, Chambersburg street.

Nov. 9.

CLOTHS, CASSINETS, &c.

JUST received at the Cheap Store of R. W. MSHERRY. Cloths, 75 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, plain and fancy, 25 cts. a yard and up; Cassinets, 25 cts. and up; also, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linseys, Flannels, all wool, 25 cts. a yard and up, Tickings, Checks, Gingham, Cotton Stripe, &c.

Nov. 2.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a complete assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, AND QUEENWARE, all of which will be sold very low at

R. W. MSHERRY'S STORE.

Nov. 2.

Stoves! Stoves!!

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, all kinds of

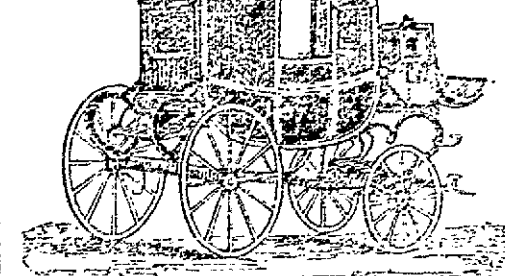
STOVES,

which will be sold at prices to suit the times. Call and see.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Aug. 31.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

CARRIAGE-MAKING.

Time Establishment.

DANNER & ZIEGLER

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased a portion of the Carriage-making Establishment for many years past occupied by David Little, and erected additions thereto, in East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa., where they are now carrying on the Carriage-making Business on an extensive scale. They have a large number of the best workmen engaged, and a heavy stock of the choicest materials on hand, which enable them to turn out, at the shortest notice, neat and substantial

COACHES,

Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, Sulkies, Jerseys,

and, in short, every thing in their line of business. They feel confident that no jobs can be put up of workmanship superior to their own, and cannot but believe that those purchasing from them will very readily be convinced, that they are "in advance of all opposition."

They invite the public to inspect their work, and at the same time give the assurance that it will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

REPAIRING done at short notice, at moderate rates.

Beef, Pork, Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Country Produce, taken in exchange for anything in their line.

DON'T MISTAKE THE PLACE.—In East Middle street, a few doors from Baltimore street, and formerly occupied by David Little.

Nov. 23.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hands, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

REPAIRING, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

AGENT WANTED

FOR THIS COUNTY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID, to

ALEXANDER HARRISON,

Superintending Agent,

81 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 14.

An Important Letter.—Please read it.

The following letter from Dr. Brigham, of Lowell, Mass., but speaks the uniform language of hundreds of other Physicians, who have tried, and therefore know how to appreciate Jayne's Expectorant.

Lowell, Mass. Jan. 27, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have used your medicine, (so universally known by the name of Jayne's Expectorant) in my practice for a number of years, and can most truly say, that I have been more successful in the use of that as a mild, safe and thorough Expectorant, than of any which I have ever used. It is best for the following obvious reasons. It does not, if given in proper doses, occasion a disagreeable nausea. It does not weaken the lungs and prostrate the system. Like most other Expectorants in common use, nor does it abate the appetite of the patient, like other nauseating medicines, which have been used by the faculty. In a word, it is nearly or quite the thing which has been sought for by many of the faculty for ages gone by.

I remain, your's, &c.

LUTHER BRIGHAM, M. D.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Dec. 21.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, FLAX-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at

R. W. MSHERRY'S.

Nov. 2.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horse-radish, Wild Cherry, Sassaquila, Bonsect, Elecampene, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Pickley Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains Directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOXLEY'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

National Daguerrian Gallery.

And Photographers Furnishing Depots.

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs Broadway.

June 8.

PROTECTION AGAINST

LOSS BY FIRE.



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 11, 1847.

We are requested to state, that if the Property advertised for sale by the Hon. James Cooper, on Saturday next, be not sold, it will be RENTED on said day.

We are indebted to the attention of the Hon. James Cooper for a copy of the Message of the Governor.

Rail Road.

The citizens of Hanover and adjoining country have again agitated the subject of a Rail Road from that borough to intersect the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and have appointed a committee to draft a petition to the Legislature for a charter, also committees to solicit subscriptions for the contemplated work.

The Speaker.

It is with pleasure that we record the fact of our Representative, Mr. Cooper, having been elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is an honorable tribute to his talents and character; and the unanimity with which it was tendered to him cannot but be gratifying to him personally. We know it was with reluctance he accepted the situation, and that he yielded only to the earnest persuasions of his Whig friends. The selection of Mr. Cooper is received with general satisfaction by the Press, and but one opinion is expressed, that he will do honor to the station which was unanimously assigned him. The choice of Mr. Cinnans in the Senate is also a matter of gratification—and both branches have done themselves great credit by the selections made of their presiding officers.

Pittsburg Election.

An election took place at Pittsburg on Wednesday, for Mayor, Aldermen and Councils—which resulted in the triumph of the Whigs in every ward. Their majority in the City was 500. The anti-License law was carried by a majority of 1200.

Pennsylvania Volunteers.

An election took place at Pittsburg on Wednesday, for officers of the Second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Mr. Roberts, of Fayette county, was elected Colonel, basing Maj. Ham-bright, of Lancaster, six votes. T. W. Geary, of Cambria, was elected Lieut. Colonel.

The first regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Wynkoop, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th of December.

From the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence that a body of Mexican cavalry, estimated at about 7,000, had made an attack upon the City of Tampico, expecting to take it by surprise—Our troops, however, were on the alert, and on their approach, opened on them a brisk fire of artillery, when they broke and fled. The garrison at Tampico has been reinforced by several regiments of troops.

On Wednesday, at Pittsburg, while two of the volunteers, Mr. Brindle, of Danville, and Mr. Fenner, of the Stockton Artillery, were amusing themselves with pistols and gun-cotton, one of the pistols was accidentally discharged, killing a young man named Lewis Melvine, aged 17 years.

John Thomson Mason, Esq. of Hagerstown, formerly member of Congress, has joined the Virginia Regiment for Mexico.

The remains of Lieut. COCHRAN were interred at Columbia, Pa. on Friday week. The funeral obsequies on the occasion were solemn and imposing.

Messrs. DAVIS and BAILEY, of the House of Representatives, have settled their differences amicably—each making concessions publicly in the House on Monday last.

Dr. JOHN WICKHAM, aged about 26 years, a member of one of the most respectable and influential families of Hanover county, Virginia, committed suicide at Washington City, on Tuesday last, at the pistol gallery of Mr. Hudson, by shooting himself through the head. His friends in Washington were very numerous, and no one could form any idea for the execution of the rash act. He was beloved by all who knew him.

Sudden Death.

On Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock Mr. JOSEPH SMALL, (coach-maker) of York died suddenly in his bed. He was a very robust, healthy man, and had been engaged in his usual avocation on Monday, in good health.

Another correspondence has taken place between Santa Anna and Gen. Taylor, but the only item of importance which we find in it is the following sentence from Santa Anna's letter: "The italics in which are in the Mexican copy."

I believe that I do not deceive myself in assuring you, that neither the Congress, nor any Mexican, will ever be able to listen to overtures of peace unless the national territory be first evacuated by the forces of the United States, and the hostile attitude of their vessels of war be withdrawn. This must be without doubt, the preliminary of whatever negotiation may be opened: and it may be permitted to me to declare to you, that the nation, moved by a sentiment of patriotism, and determined to defend at every hazard, and inch by inch, its territory, will never cease to qualify as it deserves, and as the world has already qualified in, the conduct of the U. States; and it will do whatever it can and ought honorably to deserve the title which it bears, of independent and free.

SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Esq. has been re-elected Secretary of State by the Legislature of Ohio.

Tax on Tea and Coffee.

Our readers remember that President Polk, in his Message, recommended that a duty should be imposed on Tea and Coffee to raise money to prosecute the war with Mexico. Congress, however, were very slow in seconding the measure; and on the 21st of Dec. Mr. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury, vexed at the delay, and finding that the Government was likely to "swamp," for want of funds, addressed a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, calling his attention to the views submitted in regard to imposing duties on Tea and Coffee; and declaring that, in the absence of these duties, it would probably be wholly impracticable to negotiate a loan of money on such terms as would be permitted by Congress.

This appeal has been refused in the most stern and determined manner. On Saturday, Jan. 2, Mr. Westworth, a friend of Mr. Polk's Administration, offered a resolution, that "it was inexpedient to impose a tax upon Tea and Coffee." It fell (as a cotemporary says) like a bomb-shell among the Democratic members—and a motion was made to lay it on the table, which failed, yeas 48, nays 106; and the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 115, nays 48!

This vote shows that Congress is not disposed to follow the lead of Mr. Polk in taxing the people in this manner, and that he has lost the confidence of the Representatives of the People; and also makes very clear the fact that we must get back to old Whig measures, if we wish to extricate ourselves from the dilemma in which we are now placed by the unwise conduct of the Administration. Let them repeal the Sub-Treasury (says the National Intelligencer) and reinstate in three words the Tariff of 1842, adding to it the proposed duties on Tea and Coffee, and they will at once be able to replenish the Treasury, and relieve the Government from the disastrous predicament in which it cannot fail otherwise soon to find itself.

Another Rebuke of the Administration.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL.

On Monday last, the President sent in a Message to Congress, recommending, besides the early passage of a bill for raising ten additional regiments of regulars, and increasing the number of Officers of the Army of the higher grades, the appointment of a General Officer. (Lieutenant General,) to serve during the war, to command all the forces of every description in the field. [This was an office got up to supersede Generals Scott and Taylor in the command, by placing Col. Benton over them.] The Message was referred in each House to the Committee on Military Affairs.

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. HARISON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of this part of the Message. The House unanimously consented thereto, and the committee were discharged!

What a stern rebuke to the President! He, for factious purposes, wished to set aside those tried veterans and place an inexperienced civilian at the head of an army, and has received, as he deserved, the unanimous condemnation of the Representatives of the People! It is, indeed, a gratifying fact, that "Young Hickory" is not "Old Hickory"—or we could not say wither the folly and madness of party might not lead the Administration.

A STRANGE WHEEL-ABOUT.

On Wednesday, in the House, a motion was made by Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, to reconsider the vote of the day previous by which the House put so summary a quietus upon the Lieutenant General. The motion prevailed, 56 to 81! A motion was then made to lay the report upon the table, which failed 92 to 97! The report was then referred to the Committee of the Whole. The American remarks—"Such summary overtures are not common; yesterday a whole body against the Executive recommendations, and to-day 97 members upon the side of the President! Nothing but the night-time and deeds as dark as night could have accomplished this metamorphosis!"

It is said that the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate are equally divided on this question, leaving off Mr. Benton, who is Chairman. Reports will be made on both sides, so as to test the opinion of the Senate.

On Tuesday last, in the Senate of the U. States, Mr. CAMERON, of Pa. offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, on what articles embraced in the Tariff act of 1816, the duties can be increased by and the existing rates, so as to augment the revenue; and to what extent the said duties can be increased, and what additional revenue would accrue therefrom.

On Thursday, the resolution came up for consideration, and, after an interesting debate, and some amendment, was adopted.

THE ARMY.—A bill passed both Houses of Congress on Thursday, providing that the term of enlistments in the regular army shall be for the war, or for five years, at the option of the recruit, and that he shall receive a bounty of \$12—one half on enlistment, and the other half on being mustered into service. In the debate in the Senate, on this question, Messrs. Archer and Crittenden came out in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war.

Answer to last week's Geographical Enigma.—HONORABLE JAMES COOPER, SOLICITOR.—HARLAN: Omerca; Naples; Orono; Rome; Aar; Bern; Llerena; Elbro; Jasper; Arles; Monroe; Elche; Sano; Cherson; Oceana; Orleans; Perm; Elbe; Rossas.

The second regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers sailed from Pittsburg on Friday and Saturday for the seat of war. Lieut. Dutton, of Captain Naylor's company, has been appointed Adjutant.

The Legislature of Delaware on Friday last elected the Hon. PRESLEY SPRANCE U. S. Senator, in room of Hon. Thomas Clayton, who declined a re-election. Mr. S. is one of the best Whigs of the State.

Peace with Mexico.

On Monday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. King, of N. Y., a friend of the Administration, asked permission to offer a bill, providing that the President should receive from the Treasury \$30,000 for the purpose of taking measures to procure a peace with Mexico whenever it is deemed compatible to secure such peace by an offer for renewed negotiations; and appropriating \$3,000,000 towards securing the result of any settlement of boundary and securing any territory which may be the result of negotiations between the two governments; and providing that in any territory which may be secured to the U. States from Mexico, slavery and involuntary servitude shall forever be prohibited.

The vote on suspending the special order to receive the bill was a very close one—yeas 83, nays 80. It shows that a new element of combination is exhibiting itself in the House, which may control the future organization of parties. The impression (remarks the American) evidently prevails among the Northern supporters of the Administration, that is to say, among the representatives from the non-slaveholding States, that the war with Mexico was provoked and precipitated, and that it is now prosecuted, for the purpose mainly of aggrandizing the South and strengthening Southern institutions; and the determination is becoming equally evident on the part of these representatives to put an end to the war, which has become one of conquest, and with it to end also the territorial extension of Slavery. That some such issue as this must come, sooner or later, has been obvious long since.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—

"The great question of the session, which is more and more looming out from debate, is, as I hinted in several of my former letters, the question on slavery; that is, the question whether the institution of domestic slavery shall be extended lawfully over any territories hereafter to be annexed to the Union?—The forces of the North and South are already mustering to be arrayed against each other when it comes up for debate. It is easy to predict that it will surpass in virulence any other that can be possibly brought forward during the session. It will not only resemble, but far surpass in importance the Missouri question, and perhaps lead to more disastrous consequences. It will swallow up every other question that is now debated or may hereafter be debated, and in comparison to it, the tariff, the war, the loan, and the Lieutenant General, will sink into utter insignificance. There is already a deal of bitterness between the Northern and Southern members of the same party, and it will probably increase far beyond what is now apprehended, before the close of this session."

After a spell of unusually mild weather, Friday last opened upon us pretty severely. The mercury fell in a few hours to 7 only above zero, and on Saturday morning was at 8. It has since moderated, and we have this morning a fine bed of snow to cheer our sleighing friends, who have had but little opportunity of "showing off" this winter.

The House of Representatives of the U. S. was engaged all of Friday's sitting in debating the bill for adding ten additional regiments to the Regular Army. The debate was to be closed at half past 2 on Saturday.

Gen. Charles Sierrett Ridgely, (father of Capt. Ridgely, who distinguished himself in Mexico, and who was killed by a fall from his horse at Monterey,) died at his residence in Elk Ridge, Md. on the 5th inst. in the 65th year of his age.

Great Flood in the West.

The last mails from the West bring accounts of a most destructive freshet in Great Miami, White Water, Scioto and Cuyaboga rivers, Ohio, on Saturday the 2d inst. The Great Miami rose to a height unknown since the settlement of the country. At Dayton the destruction of property was immense, and the loss is estimated at from one to two millions of dollars! There is also thought to be some loss of life, but not positively ascertained. The scene in Dayton was painfully interesting during the night. Families were aroused from their slumbers to be taken from their dwellings surrounded by water, and the streets were crowded with persons seeking protection in higher parts of the town. The Hydraulic Company had built a dam across the river above the city, and dug a canal from thence to a reservoir. The great rains and flood in the Miami caused the reservoir to break, and pour itself upon the city, which was immediately deluged several feet deep. At Hamilton there was immense destruction. Rossville was also under water; and it is feared that all the small towns below Dayton have been seriously injured. The Canals have been much injured, and the destruction of bridges, fences, is immense. On the Scioto alone, the fencing carried away is estimated at 1000 miles. From all quarters there are accounts of losses of Hogs, Cattle, Saw-mills, buildings, fences, corn, and all kinds of property. No mail was received west of Cincinnati.

A man named James Anderson was killed on Tuesday, on the farm of Rev. James Ramsey, near Canonsburg, by a thrashing machine. He was driving and had got off the seat to get some straw, when his coat caught in the machine and dragged him into it. His left arm was mashed, and his breast was also crushed in. He lived but 20 minutes.

The Legislature of Ohio have taken measures for the removal of the remains of Gen. THOMAS L. HANEY from Mexico to the soil of Ohio, at the expense of the State.

Penn'a Legislature.

On Tuesday last, both branches of the Legislature assembled at Harrisburg. In the House of Representatives the returns of the members having been read, they proceeded to the election of Speaker—which resulted in the choice of the Hon. JAMES COOPER, of Adams, on the first ballot—he receiving 56 votes, John C. Knox 38. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Knox and Pomeroy, when he addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN: In assuming the duties of the station to which I have been elevated by your partial kindness, I feel that my first obligation is to express to you my grateful acknowledgments for so distinguished a mark of confidence, and to give utterance, as far as I can, to the feelings of profound sensibility with which it is received. Be assured, gentlemen, that I appreciate it as it becomes me; and that the impression of gratitude it has made upon my heart will never be effaced. To be selected to preside over the deliberations of a body like this, is an honor of which any man may be proud, whilst the arduous and responsible duties it imposes might well inspire a feeling of diffidence in one more highly qualified for their discharge than I pretend to be. The regard and confidence, however, expressed in your spontaneous and unsolicited choice, encourages me to hope for your earnest and zealous co-operation and aid in the proper administration of the duties of the chair, as well as for a liberal and generous indulgence for any errors I may commit, or deficiencies I may manifest. I shall doubtless, often, have occasion to invoke such indulgence; but, gentlemen, I trust I need not assure you that the former will ever be unintentional, whilst my efforts shall be entirely devoted to obviate and remove the latter.

Economy in public affairs is always a virtue in public servants. Such a convenient economy of time as is consistent with due inquiry, proper deliberation, and wise resolve, is no less a virtue than frugality in the management and disbursement of the public money. In the present condition of the Commonwealth, our constituents have an especial right to expect both at our hands. A short session of the Legislature they expect and require of us. By addressing ourselves earnestly and in good faith to the public and important business of the session from the outset, this reasonable expectation of theirs can be realized, and a great saving in the public expenditures secured. Let us, gentlemen, do this, and the approbation of our constituents will respond to the tones of self-approval which our own consciences will utter.

Let us, too, in our appropriate sphere, co-operate cordially and harmoniously with the other departments of the government, in every measure looking to the good of the State, and the maintenance of the public faith and credit. No factious feelings ought, nor, I venture to say, will influence our deliberation or actions.—Our first duty is to our country. We can owe none to party in contradiction of, or in opposition to, hers. My short intercourse with you since we have assembled here, has assured me that these sentiments will find a proper response in your actions; and I trust that the assurance in my earnest and hearty co-operation in this respect, is entirely unnecessary.

The action of the General Government, as bearing on the interests of Pennsylvania, may impose on her Representatives assembled here, the duty of indicating those interests, by asking for them such a measure of protection as will secure them against ruinous foreign competition. Should any expression on the part of this body be deemed expedient, it will be uttered in a tone worthy of Pennsylvania, in a tone at once respectful and firm, resolved and forbearing.—Such will best become her own dignity, and the magnitude of the interests involved.

In conclusion, permit me, gentlemen, to renew the expression of my gratitude for the evidence of your confidence and esteem, and to pledge to you my best efforts in bringing our joint labors to a speedy and salutary termination.

Mr. Knox, of Tioga, then administered to the Speaker elect the oath of office; after which the several members elect took and subscribed the usual oaths of office.

In the SENATE, after the returns had been read, that body proceeded to the election of a Speaker, which resulted in the choice of CHARLES GRANT, of Philadelphia—he receiving 16 votes, Wm. Bigler 9, Scattergood 3, absent 5. He was conducted to the Chair by Messrs. Carson and Bigler, when he addressed the Senate in a few remarks, and was sworn into office.

On Wednesday, in Senate, Mr. Ross submitted a joint resolution for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to make the Governor eligible but for ONE TERM. The resolution was laid on the table for the present.

At 12 o'clock, the Message of the Governor was presented in both Houses.

The death of JOHN L. WEBB, Esq. member elect from Bradford county, (who departed this life on the 17th October, four days after his election) was announced in both Houses on Wednesday—and the usual resolution was adopted to wear crepe on the left arm for thirty days.

The Tariff.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. ENIS, of Somerset, read in his place the following preamble and resolution, which were ordered to be printed, and made the order for to-morrow:

WHEREAS, The tariff act of '42 answered all the purposes of the revenue, and yielded to American industry the encouragement necessary to the development of the great resources of the country; and whereas, a bill has since passed the Congress of the U. States and become a law, which has injuriously affected the impor-

tant staple productions of this Commonwealth; and retarded the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the nation: therefore,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators in Congress be, and are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use every effort to procure the repeal of the Tariff act of 1846 and the restoration of the act of 1842.

On the same day, Messrs. Fernon, Edie, Knox, Trego, and Donaldson, were appointed a committee to prepare a bill for the action of the House, for the aid of the Volunteers from this State now on their way to the seat of war in Mexico.

On Thursday, the following persons were chosen Officers of the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 13: They are all Whigs.

Clerk—Gen. W. H. Hamesly, of Lancaster. Assistant—John M. Sullivan, of Butler. Transcribing Clerks—James W. Chapman, of Susquehanna, and J. H. M. Aulley, of Franklin. Sergeant-at-Arms—B. F. King, of Allegheny. Assistant—Wm. P. Brady, of Clinton. Doorkeeper—J. W. Cowell.

In the House of Representatives, the following persons were elected:

Clerk—David Fleming, of Harrisburg. Assistant—A. L. Russell, of Bedford. Transcribing Clerks—T. W. Duffield, of Philadelphia, John M. Keer, of Washington, and J. W. Hunter, of Erie. Sergeant-at-Arms—James Moorhead. Doorkeeper—Jacob Sanders. Assistants—B. F. Work, R. R. Franks.

A vote of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his Army for their services in Mexico, was passed unanimously by the H. of Representatives on Friday last.

A little daughter of Col. Bailie Peyton, aged 7 years, was killed on his farm in Tennessee, a few days ago, by the kick of a Mexican pony, which had been presented to Col. Peyton at Monterey, by Gen. Worth.

Mr. C. X. is in type, and will appear in our next.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. S. Gutelius, Mr. JOSEPH NARY, to Miss ANNA MARIA DARQUES—both of this county.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. EDWARD STONESTRICH, of this county, to Miss ANNA ELIZABETH LITTLE, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. JOHN REITZ, to Miss EMELINE MARSH—both of this county.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. RUFUS KNEB, of this county, to Miss ELLEN ALMIRA GRASS, of Carroll county, Md.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. D. Hartman, Mr. FREDERICK GELWICKS, to Miss SIDNEY A. DAVENPORT—both of Petersburg, (Y. S.)

DIED.

On Wednesday evening last, THOMAS W. SANDERS, son of Mr. Henry Sanders, of Mountpleasant township, aged 16 years 11 months and 22 days.

On the 1st inst. Mr. FREDERICK SHULL, of Tyrone township, in the 78th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. in this place, WILLIAM MC-GINTY, son of A. E. and Jane McKinsty, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Anniversary Celebration.

THE "Philanthropic Society of Pennsylvania College," will celebrate its 16th Anniversary, in Christ's Church, Gettysburg, on Thursday the 4th of February next, at 6 o'clock, p. m. Several addresses will be delivered by active members of the Society, and music suited to the occasion will be procured. The honorary members of the Society, the friends of literature, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

A. W. LILLY, J. C. BADHAM, E. G. FARNESTOCK, H. M. BICKEL, W. D. ROEDEL, Committee of Arrangement.

Jan. 11. 3t

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, by public auction, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, on

Monday the 13th of January, inst.

at 1 o'clock, p. m.

A House and Lot, late the Estate of FRANCIS AL- LISON, deceased, situate on Baltimore street, in said Borough. The building is of brick, two stories high, with a Kitchen to it; there is a Stable on the Lot; also, a good well of water.

Attendance will be given and terms made known by

THE HEIRS, 1s

Jan. 11.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE subscriber, desiring to settle up his books, hereby gives notice to those indebted to him by note or book account, that if settlement of their respective dues be not made before the 15th of January, inst. their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

GEORGE WAMPLER, 2t

Gettysburg, Jan. 11.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN BRUGH, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Straban township, Md. he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, Admr. 6t

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Frederick Shull, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of FREDERICK SHULL, late of Tyrone township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in Straban township, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN SHULL, Admr. 6t

Jan. 11.

DAVID SHULL, Admr. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of FREDERICK SHULL, deceased, in Tyrone township, Adams county, On Tuesday the 2d of February next, the following Personal Property of said deceased, to wit:

3 Working Horses, one of which is a Stallion, 2 Colts, one one two years old, the other three, 6 Milch Cows, 2 Calves, 7 Shoats, 2 Breeding Sows, 1 broad-tread Wagon, 1 Plantation Wagon, 1 one-horse Wagon, 1 Dearborn Wagon and Harness, Horse-gears and Chains, 4 ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, 1 Cooking-stove and Pipe and Ware, Kettles, Pots and Pans, 2 Clocks, 5 Tables, 1 Bureau, 3 Dressers, 1 Desk, Bedsteads and Bedding, 3 Chests, 1 Wool-wheel and Spinning-wheel, 1 Weaver's Loom, Ploughs, Harrows, Shovel-Plough, 1 Screen, 1 Winnowing-mill, Leather, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Wheat by the bushel, Hay by the ton, Smoked Meat, Lard and Tallow, together with a great variety of Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Also, at the same time, 1 Share of Stock in the Bank of Gettysburg.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, a. m. on said day, and continue until all is sold.

Attendance will be given, and terms made known by

JOHN SHULL, Admr. 6t

DAVID SHULL, Admr. 6t

Jan. 11.

N. B. The Farm of said deceased will be RENTED on said day, by the Heirs, to the highest bidder, for one year.

TEMPERANCE.

THE "Union Total Abstinence Society of Gettysburg" will hold its annual meeting in the Court-house, on Tuesday Evening the 19th inst. (Court week.) The Rev. Prof. BARCUM will address the Society on the "License Question." As an election of Officers for the Society, and other business of interest, will be attended to, it is desired that the friends of the cause be in attendance.

Jan. 11. 6t

IN THIS MATTER.

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORRIS, to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, for License to keep a Tavern in Freedom Township.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORRIS, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which license is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Abraham Waybright, Joshua Brown, B. C. Zumburn, Jacob Myers, Francis Fisher, Daniel Sheatz, Dennis McFadden, Samuel S. McNair, George W. Mills, David Roth, Jacob Brown, Jacob F. Linn, Joseph Hoffman, 3t

Jan. 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Walter, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of HENRY WALTER, late of Mendallen township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB G. WALTER, Admr. de bonis non. 6t

Jan. 4.

STRAYS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Hamilton township, 14 miles west of Fairfield, about the last of November, a RED COW, short tail, with some white on the belly, about 8 years old, and a BRINDLE HEIFER, with some white in the forehead, about 3 years old. The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY MARTIN. 3t

Dec. 28.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1847.

Allison, Francis
Armstrong, Sarah
B. Blair John
Boyd James 2
Bayle Isabella
Beamer Michael
Bixler Barbara
Berry Mary J.
Blocher John
Bream Hannah
Bear Diey
Berner Daniel
Baker Mary & Ann
Balf, H. John
Black James
Brown Hannah
Berkley, W. Andrew
Blakely Jane Susan
Blair David
Beamer Philip J.
Black John
Chorpeny Franklin S
Clapsaddle David
Coyle, Eliza
Chambers C. A.
Grisset, W. J. Capt.
Carson Uriah
Cassatt Sarah
Comfort Henry
Coburn Betsey
Cope Eliza
Dowsey Adam
Dattar Henry
Denard Julian
Dickinson John
Deitrich Mary
Deitrick Wm. M.
Eckenrode Nicholas
Eppley David
Erwin Ann
Essick Ludwig
French G. Cyrus
Fonk Samuel
Floyd George
Frost O. V.
Groop John
Gibson Esther
Garrett Thomas
Gimster Elizabeth
Good David
Hass Valentine
Hershey John
Hart, C. Samuel
Hoffman Julia
Hornb, Benjamin
Harr, Harriet A.
Hill, Martin
Hanning John
Jes, H. A.
Jamison David
Leonard Mary
Lindsey Elizabeth
Little George
Linn Ann
Linn William
C. N. BERLUCHY, P. M.
Jan. 4.

Miller George
M. Jesse
M. Kinney James
Murry Jacob
M'Kinney Edward
Myers Andrew
M'Conick Peter
Musser Sarah
M'Curry Thomas
Minter Edward
Miller Thomas
Miller John
M'Laughlin John
Miller Jacob
O. Orndorf Peter
P. Pohlman Frany
P. Patterson John
Patterson James
Pottorf John
Raffinsperger Martin
Russell James
Riggs Alexander
Rahn Richard
S. Spangler William
Schirmer Samuel
Seiffert Mary
Smyser Philip 2
Shope Samuel
Sweeney David
Shaeffeler Peter
Spangnagel John
Snyder Conrad
Slomaker Mary
Steiger Mary
Tawson John
Tawson James
Tost George
Taylor, Charles 2
Thomas Sarah
Thomas James
Taylor John Jacob
Thomas Samuel
Thompson Mary 2
Tawney Ephraim
Trostell Abraham
Torrey John T.
Taggart Samuel
Van Dike Albert
Wilson George
W. W. 2
White Wm. 2
Wagner Daniel 2
W. W. 2
Wittmer Peter
Wilson K. James
Went Wm.
White & Culp
White Joanna
Y. Yeagy Adam
Yount Israel
Yeagy Leonard
Young David
Girman Letters
Henry Kohlenberger
Jacob Muller

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Wm. N. Linn, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and George S. Saxon and James M. Divick, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams, have issued their precept, bearing date the 18th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 18th day of January next.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, 2
Dec. 10, 1846.

Grand Jury—January Term.

Franklin—James Russell, Daniel Kuhn, Harrison M'Knight.
Mountain—Jacob Baumgardner.
Borough—Wm. W. Paxton, S. M'Creary.
Hamilton—William Walter.
Union—Jeremiah Gitt, Benjamin Landis.
Huntington—Peter Deemer, Jesse Johns, Hiram Metcalf.
Straban—John Tale, Jr. Michael Saltgiver.
Reading—Henry Feil.
Reading—Jesse Myers.
Mountpleasant—Andrew Little, Jacob Fieser.
Cumberland—Eli Homer.
Lancaster—Charles Robert, Isaac Tudor.
Germany—Theobald Himes, Jas. Spackling.
General Jury—Jan.
Reading—William Jones.
Cumberland—John Hunter, Cornelius Lott.
Huntington—Wm. Wierman, of H. Daniel Funk.
Borough—Andrew Polley.
Germany—John Bowers, George Will.
Straban—Samuel Longenecker, Peter, Monfort, Ralph Fickes, David Heindard, Jacob Cassatt, Samuel Deardorff.
Franklin—Robert Lady, Henry Mickle.
Hamilton—Jacob Steimmons, Hugh F. M'Gaughey, Joseph Musselman, John F. Kerr, George W. Irvin.
Tyrone—Peter Fidler, of G. Wm. Stahl.
Mountpleasant—David Demarce, Abraham Reever, Michael Geiselman.
Liberty—Henry Gordon.
Freedom—Andrew Reid.
Lancaster—David Newcomer, Moses Myers.
Mountain—John Horner.
Berkirk—Jas. Simmons, Ambrose M. Farlane.
Hamilton—John West.
Union—John Bart.
Mendenhall—Jacob Comfort, Jr.
Jan. 4.

PRODUCE.

THE highest price will be given for Dried PEACHES, APPLES, PLAX-SEED, TIMOTHY-SEED, and SHELL-BARKS, at R. W. MSHERRY'S

A FARM FOR SALE. COACH MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS AT PRIVATE SALE

A FARM,

situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, between Donahutown and Littlestown, 3 miles from the latter place, and one mile from the road, adjoining Jacob Smith, Egbert Eckert and others, containing

42 ACRES,

on which is erected a two-story Brick House,

and Stable; a well of water near the house; about 50 Apple and Peach Trees—About THIRTY ACRES are in WOODLAND the rest good cleared land.

The terms, which will be moderate, will be made known on application to the subscriber, residing thereon.

ADAM SPITLER.

Nov. 30.

NOTICE

Estate of George Loy, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE LOY, sen. late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE LOY, Jr. Admr.

Dec. 7.

NOTICE

Estate of John Glacken, sen. deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JOHN GLACKEN, sen. late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Emmitsburg, Md; he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

AUGUSTIN TANEY, Exr.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE

Estate of Wm. O. Sprigg, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Wm. O. SPRIGG, late of Washington county, Md, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Lancaster, Md; he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

WM. NOTTIER.

Nov. 23.

NOTICE

Estate of John Palmer, sen. deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN PALMER, sen. late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN PALMER, Jr. Admr.

Nov. 23.

LAST NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of CATHARINE COMFORT, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY COMFORT, Admr.

Nov. 23.

WM. RUTHRAUFF

WILL sell FLANNELS, all Wool, and a variety of colors, for 25 and 31 cents. Superior Flannels for 37 and 50 cents. Linseys and Plaids, handsome and cheap, and first-rate Kerseys for 12 1/2.

Nov. 9.

OYSTERS—OYSTERS.

THE subscriber will keep constantly on hand a supply of the

Best & Freshest Oysters

that the market can afford—which he will serve up to his customers in the best style, either roasted, stewed, or fried.

He has an apartment fitted up for the accommodation of LADIES, who may feel a desire to partake of Oysters—to whom every attention will be paid.

FAMILIES can be accommodated with Oysters by the gallon, quart or pint on the shortest notice, and on most favorable terms.

JACOB KUHN.

Nov. 30.

GINGHAMS.

IF the Ladies desire handsome twilled GINGHAMS, rich colors, suitable for dresses, as well as good style Domestic Gingham, let them call down Chambersburg street at RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

WALTER & CO.

FLOUR & GENERAL PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

No. 20, South Howard St., below Market St.

PARTISPOURIS.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Needs of all kinds, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Dried Fruit, &c. &c.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

J. Landstreet & Son, T. Jones & Co., W. & S. Wyman, T. Cross, Esq. Cashier, Lot, Ensey & Co., Slingloff & Desires.

July 27.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

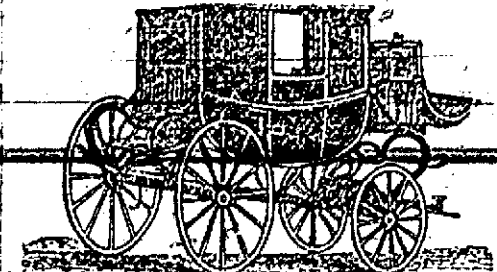
Buck & Moore, 254 Market Street, Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand every description of CLOTHING, all of which are cut, trimmed and made in a manner not to be surpassed, and are warranted cheaper than the same quality of Goods in any other establishment in the United States. Also, every description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS at reduced prices. Those visiting the city will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

BUCK & MOORE,

Sept. 29.

A FARM FOR SALE. COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c. all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES, of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand, Castings for Machinery, of all kinds—for Threshing-Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also; PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SHYLER PLOUGHS, which he will sell low. He has also on hand and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines, ready made, and continues to manufacture LITREX Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hammer and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

TO THE LADIES.

A handsome assortment of Bonnet RIBBONS, Ladies' Silk and Velvet SCARFS, Super Grass Linen HANDKERCHIEFS, can be seen at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

IMPORTANT TO ALL COUNTRY HOUSEKEEPERS.

YOU may be sure of obtaining, at all times, pure and highly flavored

TEAS, By the single pound or larger quantity, at the PEKIN TEA COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE, 39, South Second Street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Heretofore it has been very difficult, indeed, almost impossible, to obtain always good, Green and Black Teas. But now you have only to visit the Pekin Tea Company's Store, to obtain as delicious and fragrant Tea as you could wish for. All tastes can here be suited, with the advantage of getting a pure article at a low price.

June 22.

AGENT WANTED FOR THIS COUNTY.

THE business will be to procure subscribers for, and sell, when published, a large, new, splendid township Map of the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The qualifications required are a small capital of \$100, sobriety, integrity, industry, energy, and active business talents. Information of the terms of the agency (which are liberal) will be given on application, POSTAGE PAID.

ALEXANDER HARRISON, Superintending Agent,

64 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 14.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

The virtues of this efficacious and cheap medicine for the cure of Consumption and other diseases cannot be too well known. Very many lives have been saved by it.—N. Y. Morning Atlas.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.—So many people are afflicted with this common every day disorder, that we deem it our duty to point out our readers to a simple remedy, which we have tried and found efficacious. Jayne's Expectorant is a very valuable plait of syrup which we have lately used with good effect in stopping a cough, and loosening and breaking up a cold. It is a very agreeable medicine. This recommendation is not bought, but entirely voluntary. And we feel that we hardly do a greater favor to our readers in these days of cheating, than to recommend them as well tried, efficient remedies, especially those we have used ourselves.

DANIEL HENSHAW, Editor of the "Lynn Record," Mass. Pretty ample experience has proved that Jayne's Life Preservative is a remedy for Cancer, King's Evil, Bronchocle or Goitre, and Diseases of the Skin—which will not fail one time in a hundred of effecting a radical cure. It is also one of the most pleasant and safe articles ever offered for the relief of the afflicted.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg.

Jan. 1.

Godey's Lady's Book and American Magazine.

Established by the present Proprietor in 1830, CONTAINING Moral and Luce Engravings, Colored Fashion Plates, Caps, Bonnets, and all the latest fashions of the day, and making artificial Flowers, Nothing, etc. etc. Edited and Published by L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Price \$3 per annum, which also includes either a copy of the Reprint of Ladies London World of Fashion, or a copy of Reprint of Blackwood's Ladies Magazine one year. Address, L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

Dec. 21.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and is now in the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M'Coshy's Hotel.

May 11.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. TBAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Martin, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

DEPART leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS or OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eyes and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies.

This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Tic Doloréux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house, formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 36 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia sojourning and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 310 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD!

Steam Refined Sugar Candies,

12 1/2 Cents per pound—Wholesale.

J. J. RICHARDSON, No. 42 Market street

Philadelphia, takes pleasure in informing the public that he still continues to sell his very Superior Steam Refined Candy at the low price of \$12 1/2 per 100 pounds, and the quality is equal to any manufactured in the United States.

He also offers all kinds of goods in the Confectionery and Fruit line at corresponding low prices, as quick sales and small profits are the order of the day.

Call or send your orders, and you cannot fail to be satisfied. Don't forget the number 42, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

J. J. RICHARDSON.

Aug. 31.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends, and informs them, that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

A variety of Blanks,

Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

GREAT BARGAINS!

NEW GOODS

Cheaper than Ever!

George Arnold

HAS just received, and now offers to the public, AS LARGE A

STOCK OF FRESH GOODS,

as has ever been offered to the public in this place—and at prices that cannot be beat.

The assortment is complete, having almost every article in the line of business, among which are,

GREEN CLOTHS, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, Blankets, Coatings, Cloakings, Cashmeres, &c. &c. &c.

at prices that cannot fail to please.

THE LADIES' attention, particularly, is invited to a large and beautiful selection of FANCY GOODS.

Call, examine, and judge for yourselves; and if we cannot please, yet we will be pleased to see you.

Gettysburg, Oct. 5.

Also on hand for sale, all sizes of STOVES cheap.

G. A.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

3000 YDS. DOMESTIC GOODS, just finished and for sale low, at the Factory of the subscribers near Hanover, York county. Their stock consists of

700 yds. CASSINETTS, 300 do. Golden TWEEDED, 600 do. FLANNELS, 500 do. BLANKETS, double width, 400 do. KENTUCKY JEANS, 200 do. LINSEYS, 200 lbs. STOCKING YARN,

different colors. All of which they offer either wholesale or retail, and at prices to suit the times.

S. DILLER & SON.

Aug. 17.

CALICOES.

PERSONS desiring to purchase beginning in RAUFF'S Store, where they can buy 6000 Calicoes for 4 cts, a first-rate article, warranted not to fade for 12 cts, and such as will wash with the natives, can be had for 10 and 12 1/2 cts.

Nov. 9.

THE LADIES

ARE respectfully invited to call and examine my stock of CLOAKINGS, ALPACAS, CASHMERES, MOUSLIN DE LAINES, S. ADED and PLAIN MERINOES, SAWLS, GREEN BAREGE, RIBBONS, and a variety of FANCY GOODS.

R. W. MSHERRY.

Nov. 2.

Calicoes! Calicoes!

A. T. R. W. MSHERRY'S Store, for 3 cts, a good, good Madder color, a 1/2 p. worth 1 1/2 cts, beautiful styles, 9 to 12 1/2.

Nov. 2.

SHAWLS.

A handsome assortment of Turkish, Cashmere, French Plaid, Woolen Shawls, handsome and very cheap, just opened at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Black & Colored Kid Gloves.

CASHMERE do.; Hosiery, quite a variety, and cheap; Green Barege; Green Gauze; Vests, new style; Laces and Edges; French Worked Collars; Cap Nets; Ladies' Points and every article necessary for Ladies' wear, can now be had at

WM. RUTHRAUFF'S.

Nov. 9.

Alpacas! Alpaca!

THE Cheapest and Richest can be had by calling early at

RUTHRAUFF'S STORE.

Nov. 9.

Groceries and Queensware.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN:—The Legislature has assembled at a time which is distinguished for the general health and prosperity of the people.

While we deplore the wants and wretchedness of numbers of our race, resulting principally from the influence of unjust governments, we are enabled, by comparing our condition with theirs, to appreciate the inestimable value of our own free institutions, and are moved to unite our hearts in adoration and praise for the wonderful goodness of our Heavenly Father, who has multiplied our civil and religious blessings, and has not only preserved us from the horrors of want, but has enabled us, out of our abundance, to feed the hungry, and has made us a great and a happy people.

Since the last adjournment of the General Assembly, the peace which had so long subsisted between this nation and the other nations of the world, has been disturbed by the war between the United States and Mexico. The grave causes which have produced this rupture are ably and satisfactorily set forth in the late annual message of the President to Congress. They show a dignified forbearance on the part of this government, under multiplied wrongs and aggressions, and a laudable desire to preserve peace while its blessings could be secured consistently with the national honor. A free people, conscious that they ask nothing but what is right, cannot submit to wrong, and however much they may deprecate the evils of war, their just rights must be maintained. Hence Congress, on the 13th of May, 1846, announced, that by the act of Mexico a state of war existed between that Government and the U. States, and for the purpose of prosecuting it to a speedy and successful termination, the President was authorized to employ the militia, naval and military forces of the U. States, and to call for and accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers.

In pursuance of the authority derived from this act, the President, on the 19th of May, 1846, requested the Executive of this State, to cause to be enrolled and held in readiness, for muster into the service of the U. States, six regiments of volunteer infantry, each to consist of ten companies, to serve for twelve months, or to the end of the war unless sooner discharged.

In accordance with this request, general orders were issued on the 23d of May, 1846, announcing to the citizen soldiers that the offer of six regiments of volunteer infantry would be accepted, to be held in readiness for muster into the service of the U. States. In pursuance of this announcement, the offers of ninety companies of volunteer infantry, sufficient to fill nine regiments, were received and transmitted on the 15th of July, 1846, to the War Department. The patriotism and zeal which were so promptly and cheerfully manifested on this occasion, by the volunteers of Pennsylvania, give proof of their devotion to the service of the country, highly creditable to themselves and honorable to the State.

The six regiments thus called for, were not mustered into the service.

On the 18th of November, 1846, a request was made by the President for one regiment of volunteers from this State, to consist of ten companies, to be continued in service during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. This request was announced on the 18th of November, 1846, to the volunteers who had previously tendered their services, and the regiment was promptly filled, and mustered into the service of the U. States, at Pittsburgh, on the 15th day of December. Six of the companies composing the regiment, were organized in Philadelphia: one in Pottsville; one in Wilkesbarre; and two in Pittsburgh.

On the 14th of December, 1846, a request was made by the President, for another regiment of Volunteer Infantry from this State, to serve during the war with Mexico, unless sooner discharged. This request was filled, even with more promptitude than the former, and ordered to rendezvous at Pitsburg, on the 5th instant. One of the companies composing this regiment, was organized in Philadelphia: one in Reading; one in Mauch Chunk; one in Harrisburg; one in Danville; two in Cambria county; one in Westmoreland county; one in Fayette county; and one in Pittsburgh.

The energy and the exalted patriotism which have thus been evinced by the citizen soldiers of Pennsylvania, are an admirable illustration of the workings of our free system, and of the strength of our government.

The officers and soldiers who have entered into the service of the country, are independent freemen, in the vigor of youth and manhood, intelligent and energetic, animated with the love of liberty, and proud of the dignity of being citizens of the U. States. Such are the Volunteer soldiers of Pennsylvania, who have filled two regiments, and are ready to furnish any additional number that may be required.

In referring to the manly zeal of the soldiers, allusion to the benevolence of the citizens who provided for their comfort on the march, and who become the guardians of those they left behind, and were dependent upon them, cannot be omitted. Those generous feelings, so admirably expressed, in which woman mingled the fullness of her patriotism, and the charms of her influence, cast a halo around the volunteer, when with lingering looks at the loved objects of home, he commenced his wintry march

for the seat of war, and gave him the assurance that the blessings of the soldiers' friends—the whole country, were upon him, and their protecting care around his family.

This compensation, in addition to the small allowance made by the laws of the U. States, should be provided for these brave men, who have devoted themselves to the country, is most reasonable. I submit, respectfully, to the General Assembly, the propriety and justice of invoking Congress to appropriate, for their use, such portion of the public land as may be sufficient to furnish a competent freehold to each of the officers and soldiers, who have, in compliance with the request of the President, volunteered to serve in the war with Mexico, and are mustered into the service of the U. States. A better disposition, could not, in my opinion, be made of a part of the public domain.

It is to be regretted that, as the contingency which has arisen was not foreseen, there was no provision made by the Legislature for defraying the expenses of the marching the volunteers to the place of rendezvous. The allowance made by the general government, for this purpose, was little more than sufficient, with the most rigid economy, to pay the cost of transportation. These men were hurried from their homes, with little time for preparation, and when they arrived, and were mustered into the service, the small sum for defraying their travelling expenses, which was their only compensation up to that period, was nearly exhausted. I submit to the General Assembly, the propriety and justice of refunding to them the expenses of the march to Pitsburg. The sacrifices they have made, and the spirit they have evinced, merits, in my opinion, this small acknowledgment from the representatives of the people.

It is proper to add, that, although this subject has been presented to the general government, no provision has yet been made to defray the expenses incurred by the volunteers, in preparing themselves for muster into the service, under the request of the President, of the 19th of May last. This subject, too, is worthy of the immediate consideration of the General Assembly.

A detailed report of the proceedings in this State, for organizing the troops, to serve in the Mexican war, will be made as early as practicable by the Adjutant General, and submitted, as soon as it is received, to the General Assembly. In connection with this subject, it is my duty to state, that, to the industry and ability of Adjutant General Bowman, and his Assistant, Col. Petriken, I have been essentially indebted, for the prompt, methodical and satisfactory arrangements, by means of which the duty that devolved upon me, in the organization of these troops, has been performed; and as existing laws make no provision, I respectfully submit, that suitable compensation for the services which have been rendered, should be promptly made to these officers.

The debt and finances of the Commonwealth present one of the most interesting subjects that can engage the attention of the Legislature.

The following is an exhibit of the State debt, on the 1st of December last, as appears from the report of the Auditor General:

Total funded debt,	\$48,538,970 52
Relief notes in circulation,	1,081,661 00
Interest certificates, outstanding,	703,810 69
Interest certificates, unclaimed,	4,113 11
Interest on certificates, to Aug. 1, 1845, when funded,	41,123 21
Domestic creditors,	96,275 47

Total public debt, on the 1st of December, 1846, being \$49,816 52, less than it was on the 1st of December, 1845.

The payment of the interest on the funded debt had been suspended for two years and a half preceding the 1st of February, 1845, for which certificates were issued, which constitute a part of the existing debt. In consequence of the non-payment of the interest, the balance in the Treasury had accumulated on the 1st of December, 1844, to the sum of \$633,851 88; and on the 1st day of February, 1845, the payment of the interest on the funded debt was resumed, and has been continued up to the present period, and the credit and honor of the State maintained. This is a source of high gratification to our citizens, and has tended greatly to restore our good old Commonwealth to the elevated and proud position she formerly occupied, and which, I trust, she is destined to occupy for all time to come.

While, however, we mingle our congratulations upon this comparatively prosperous state of affairs, it is proper that the true condition of our resources should be accurately and critically examined, and always kept in view, not only to guard by ample provisions against the possibility of another failure punctually to meet all the demands upon the public Treasury, but to make provision for the commencement of a system for reducing the public debt.

It has been my constant endeavor, especially in the annual message of January last, and the special message of the 21st of April following, to impress upon the representatives of the people, the necessity and importance of this subject. In presenting it to the Legislature, at the last session, it became my duty to show that the taxes assessed on real and personal estate, together with all the other revenue that accrued within the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of November, 1845, were less than the expenditures of the year, by the sum of \$114,199 32, which deficit was supplied out of the bal-

ance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1844, and by a diminution of the outstanding taxes. Thus,

On the 1st Dec. 1844, the balance in the Treasury was	\$669,451 88
And on the 1st Dec. 1845, it was	384,586 69
Showing a reduction of the balance in the Treasury of	279,865 19
On the 1st Dec. 1844, the estimated amount of available outstanding taxes was	\$1,099,775 03
And on the 1st Dec. 1845, they were estimated at	874,541 50

Showing a diminution of the outstanding taxes of	125,233 53
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And making an aggregate diminution of the balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, during the year ending 30th November, 1845, of

	\$411,199 32
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This statement demonstrates that the taxes, and other revenues assessed, and accruing within the year, were less, by the above sum, than the demands upon the Treasury, during the same period.

The financial operations of the year, ending on the 30th November, 1846, also exhibits a like deficiency, but less in amount. Thus,

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st December, 1845, was	\$181,880 09
And the estimated amount of available taxes outstanding at the same period, was	\$71,514 50

Making an aggregate amount of balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, on the 1st December, 1845, of

	1,250,430 59
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The balance in the Treasury on the 1st Dec. 1846, was

	\$454,678 79
--	--------------

And the estimated amt of available outstanding taxes, at the same period, was

	642,688 64
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Making an aggregate of the balance in the Treasury, and outstanding taxes, on the 1st Dec. 1846, of

	927,367 54
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Showing a diminution of the balance in the Treasury, & outstanding taxes, during the fiscal year ending on the 30th Nov 1846, of \$332,663 25

It thus appears, that the taxes assessed, and the other revenues accruing within the fiscal year just ended, were insufficient to meet the demands upon the Treasury, by the above sum.

It will be perceived that the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Dec. 1846, was greater than was estimated in the last annual message, and that the amount of the outstanding taxes has been reduced below the estimate then made.

As it was apparent that these recurring deficiencies would soon exhaust the balance in the Treasury, and all the arrearages of available outstanding taxes, I was impelled to urge upon the General Assembly, at their last session, with so much earnestness, the indispensable necessity of providing some additional revenue, to place the finances of the State upon a permanent basis. Near the close of the session, an act was passed, entitled "An act to provide for the reduction of the public debt," which embraces some additional objects of taxation, and contains provisions for enforcing, more effectually, the intention of the act of 1844. It was, however, passed at a period of the session when there was no time for deliberation, and contains some provisions, which, in my estimation, ought to be modified.

It seems to me that, an attempt to tax book accounts, and moneys due on contracts, will only prove vexatious to the citizens and officers, without adding substantially to the revenue. As the act of 1846 has not yet had time to produce any practical results, no certain estimate can be made of the amount of additional revenue it will produce; but, it is believed, that this law, together with the increase of the value of property, since the last triennial assessment, will, if the present triennial assessment is fairly made, enlarge the revenue derivable from real and personal estate to an amount equal to the deficiency that occurred in the accruing revenue of the last year. The loss of tolls, and the additional expenditures upon the public works, occasioned by the extraordinary flood of last spring, is a subject which may be properly noted here. By reference to the report of the Canal Commissioners, it appears that they have estimated the loss of tolls occasioned by the delay in opening the navigation, at the sum of \$150,000, and that the cost of extraordinary repairs, required in consequence of injuries by the flood, was \$111,515; making the aggregate loss to the State, by this unusual casualty, \$261,515. If this disaster had not occurred, the accruing revenue, exclusive of the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of December, 1845, and the taxes then outstanding, would have been nearly equal to the demands upon the Treasury, during the last fiscal year.

From the Canal Commissioners' Reports it appears, that the receipts from Canal and Railroad tolls, and charges for motive power, were—

For the year 1843,	\$1,017,511 12
For the year 1844,	1,167,603 42
For the year 1845,	1,196,970 43
For the year 1846,	1,295,194 76

Showing a gradual and steady increase, during the above period. Even last year, notwithstanding the delay in opening the navigation, they exceeded those of 1845, by the sum of \$98,515 33. There is good reason, therefore, to believe, that if the public works shall continue to be conducted with the same degree of skill, industry, and integrity, with which they

have been managed for some years past, the receipts from them will continue to increase, until the business upon them reaches their full capacity.

Some apprehensions have been expressed, that the construction of the great Central Railroad, between Philadelphia and Pitsburg, may be the means of diminishing the income from the improvements of the State. In this I do not concur; on the contrary, I entertain the opinion, that the increased commerce, which it will invite between our great Eastern and Western emporiums, and the regions which connect them, will not only add to the revenues of the Columbia railway, but will greatly increase the productiveness of all our public works. Such, I believe, has been the experience of New York; and such, I doubt not, will, in a very few years, be that of our own Commonwealth.

I transmit, herewith, a statement showing the actual receipts and expenditures, for the last fiscal year; and, also, an estimate of the same, for the present year, made with much care, upon full consultation with the other officers of the government. From this estimate, it appears that the receipts of the year will exceed the expenditures, by the sum of \$194,111 11.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st inst. was only \$438,956 68. It is, therefore, altogether probable, that it may become necessary to make some arrangement to anticipate a small portion of the revenue of the year, to meet the interest which will fall due on the 1st of February next. I recommend that some legal provision be promptly made for the purpose. This will not affect the financial calculations and estimated results of the year. I feel entire confidence that, taking into view the operations of the whole year the results will sustain substantially the estimates that have been presented.

The sum of \$200,000, which is now annually appropriated to the cancellation of the relief issues, and which is included in the estimates, is discharging that amount of the public debt yearly, and is, in fact, an existing sinking fund.

If, therefore, the conclusion at which I have arrived, shall prove correct, that the taxes assessed under existing laws, on real and personal property, with the ordinary revenues, and an amount from the public improvements, equal to that received during the past year, will prove sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and other demands upon the Treasury, the annual increase of tolls upon the public works, may be added to the present sinking fund of \$200,000 a year.

From the experience of the three last preceding years, this increase may be fairly estimated, for some years to come, at \$160,000 per annum; and, if it be annually added to the existing fund for the cancellation of the relief issues, they will all be taken out of circulation in about three years, at which time the State will have a sinking fund, of \$500,000, to commence the liquidation of her funded debt. The application of this fund, annually, with its accruing interest, to the purchase of five per cent. State stocks, at par, will, at the end of ten years, discharge \$6,288,929 of the public debt, and at the end of twenty years, \$16,532,581, which will reduce the debt, including the cancellation of relief issues, at the end of twenty-three years from this time, to the sum of \$23,175,032.

The net income from the public works will then, it may be fairly presumed, be more than ample to pay the interest on the State debt, and the people may be entirely relieved from all taxation, for the payment of interest. In fact, there is reason to believe, that the increased wealth of the State, and the accumulation of business on the public works, will, at a much earlier period admit of important reduction in the taxes, without retarding the consummation of the foregoing plan for reducing the debt. Notwithstanding some may be disposed to view these suggestions as visionary, I have the most entire confidence in their practicability, provided the public works shall continue to be managed with integrity and skill, the tax laws fairly executed, and the government, in all its departments, honestly and faithfully administered.

In connection with this subject, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly, the propriety and policy of proposing to the people an amendment to the Constitution of the State, under the form, of the tenth article of that instrument, by which the income from the public improvements, after deducting the necessary expenses for repairs and superintendence—the revenue arising from the State tax, on real and personal property, for a certain period, and such other items of income as it may be deemed expedient to include, shall be set apart and be sacredly pledged for the payment of the interest upon the public debt, and the gradual liquidation of the principal.

Such an amendment, judiciously arranged, would, I apprehend, meet with the decided approbation of the people of the Commonwealth. It would concentrate public sentiment upon a fixed object—remove all doubts of the fullness of the public credit, and lay the foundation for the final extinguishment of the public debt. It would give an additional security and assurance to the people, and to the public creditors, that, in no event, could the public revenue be diverted from its legitimate object, and would furnish conclusive reasons for the prompt and cheerful payment of the taxes.

I would respectfully recommend a careful examination of the operations of the existing tax laws. Taxes, however correctly they may be arranged by law, fall, to a certain extent, unequally upon

the people, in consequence of their various circumstances and liabilities; but if to this unavoidable result be added carelessness and irregular assessments, by which large amounts of property escape taxation, great injustice is done to those who make an honest and full return of their taxable property.

The adjustment by Congress of the rates of duty on imports, is a topic that continues to divide public sentiment. In my message of the 7th of January, last, I took occasion to express the views, which I then entertained regarding it, and to these views I continue to adhere. I can entertain no doubt of the constitutional power of the federal government, to make such discriminations in the rates of duties on imports, as may afford reasonable encouragement to domestic manufactures and productions which may be injuriously affected by foreign competition. This is a power incident to every sovereign State, and as the separate States of this Union are by the express terms of the Constitution prohibited from its exercise, it follows, that, unless it resides in the Federal government the U. States are without this essential attribute of National sovereignty.

The extent of these discriminations, bearing, as they do, upon conflicting interests, and in some degree arraying those of one portion of the Union against another, can only be adjusted under the influence of that spirit of concession, and compromise, which prevailed in the adoption of the Constitution itself. The history of our legislation on this subject, demonstrates most conclusively, that a tariff, to be permanent, which is so essential to the manufacturing, as well as all the other great interests of the Country, must be reasonable and equitable, and that all attempts to establish a rate of ultra protective, or low horizontal duties, have only tended to keep the question in a state of constant agitation, than which nothing can be more prejudicial to the interests of the business community. I am, therefore, in favor of just discriminating duties as may be sufficient to sustain all our great National interests against injurious competition from abroad; such as will give to the home manufacturer, and producer, reasonable profits on his capital, and enable him to pay his workmen fair wages, without unnecessarily taxing the consumer.

Pennsylvania, possessing as she does, such vast agricultural, manufacturing and mineral resources, and commercial advantages, has a peculiar interest in the adjustment of this question, upon a permanent basis. Should the changes made in the rate of duties, by the tariff act of 1846, affect injuriously any of the great interests of the country, we must unite our efforts to induce Congress, to whose care and discretion the subject is committed by the Constitution, and on whose wisdom and justice we may safely rely, to make all just and reasonable amendments.

From all the reflection I have been able to give this vexed and complicated subject, I am thoroughly convinced, that reasonable discriminating duties, such as can be permanently maintained, in connection with the operations of the Constitutional Treasury, and a sound currency, will do more to promote the permanent and general prosperity of all the great interests of the Country, than any other system of policy which can be adopted. High duties, with the employment of banks as the depositories of the public moneys, and a consequent inflation of paper currency, by which the advantage of the duty to the home manufacturer and producer is destroyed, are as certain to hasten and aggravate those commercial reversions, to which all nations are exposed, as profligacy and waste are to produce want and misery.

The repeal, or modification of the British Corn Laws, by which our agricultural products are admitted into British ports, while it was a measure dictated alike by sound policy and humanity, toward the suffering population of the United Kingdom, has had a most happy influence upon our farming interests. This measure has already augmented the demand for our bread-stuffs, at enhanced prices, and there is reason to believe, it will continue to increase permanently our agricultural exports, which cannot fail to add to the general wealth and prosperity of the State and Nation.

The remainder of the Message we condense as follows—

The Banks.—"At present, there is reason to believe, are in a comparatively sound condition." The policy of limiting banking capital, and making stockholders individually liable, "he is persuaded, has had a salutary influence, and should be adhered to."

The Canal Commissioners are commended. "Not a single case of default among all the officers and agents on the lines of improvement has occurred during the year."

The Improvement of the Ohio River.—The Legislature is recommended to memorialize Congress to render it navigable at all seasons, except when ice-bound.

The State Geologist's Reports are recommended to legislative consideration. **Private Legislation.**—The Governor recommends less of it. Forty-three acts of the last session remain in the Secretary's office, and have never been enrolled or printed, because the small tax upon them has not been paid.

Applications for Divorces have alarmingly increased. The signing of such bills has always been to the Governor "a perplexing duty." He prefers judicial investigation in such cases to legislative interference.

Prison Discipline.—The Governor transmits the report of the "Philadelphia

Society for alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons," and the early attention of the Legislature is called to them.

Public Education.—The message closes with an eulogium upon the literary, charitable, and benevolent institutions of the State, and the "universal education of her youth" is referred to as "the great element of preserving, enlarging, and perpetuating her greatness."

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE.

We have been informed by Mrs. Rose of a cure, performed on her by Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which proves its superiority over every other remedy of the kind. She has been afflicted for the last seventeen years with Nerves or White Swelling, attended with ulcerations and exfoliation of various bones, during which time many pieces have been discharged from the frontal bone of the cranium, from both her arms, wrist and hands, and from both legs, and from the left femoral bone, and from the right knee, besides painful ulcers on other parts of her person, which have laded the skill of a number of the most eminent physicians of our city—during most of the time her sufferings have been excruciating and deplorable. About three months since she was induced to try Dr. Jayne's Alternative, which has had an astonishing happy effect upon her, by removing all pain and swellings, and causing the ulcers to heal. While at the same time her general health has become completely restored, so that she now weighs some 25 lbs. heavier than she did before she commenced the use of this truly valuable preparation—*Nature's Own*. For further information, inquire of Mrs. Rose, No. 128 Fifth Street.

Dr. The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buchler, Gettysburg, Pa. Jan. 11.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 50
Wheat,	-	-	90 to 95
Rye,	-	-	65 to 66
Corn,	-	-	62 to 63
Oats,	-	-	32 to 33
Beef Cattle,	-	-	5 00 to 6 75

WE have been permitted to copy the following letter from a lady of the highest respectability in Boston to her son, a young merchant, doing business in Baltimore. The article the old lady alludes to, we believe, is *HANCE'S HOARHOOND SYRUP* and *CANDY*, which is doing wonders in the way of curing Asthmas and Coughs.—*N. Y. Mirror*.

Dear Thomas, you know my affliction. The cold that I caught at a dance, So I beg you will send me a bottle, Of HOARHOOND extracted by HANCE.

Mrs. Johnson, I dare say you know her. And the story will sound like romance. Has been cured of her cough of long standing, By buying some Syrup of Hance.

There's the doctor, too, bless the old fellow. For his health, went a travelling to France, And came home to be cured of consumption, And lays it to Hoarhound and Hance.

Mrs. Martin, your father's first cousin, Lay two or three days in a trance; And the first thing she said upon waking, Was "send for some Hoarhound to Hance."

I yesterday sent for the doctor. Who said, "I can see at a glance, There's not one thing can cure your disorder, And that is some Hoarhound from Hance."

So you see, dearest Tom, my condition, If you would my enjoyments enhance, Do not fail to forward to-morrow, A bottle of Syrup from Hance.

Do not trust it by William, nor Peter, For fear of some ugly mischance. For what shall I do, dearest Thomas, If I get not the Hoarhound from Hance.

One bottle for me, and another Don't forget to direct to your aunt; They sell it at Sands', I reckon, But be sure 'tis the genuine Hance.

Mrs. Brown was bent double with coughing, But now she's as straight as a lance, And the change has been wrought, she assures me, By taking the Hoarhound from Hance.

As I went to the store but last Friday, Mr. Batterman eyed me askance, And whispering said, 'Mrs. Davis, You must send for some Hoarhound to Hance.'

Mrs. Pitts, who subscribes to the Mirror, In that Journal encountered by chance, Very lucky, the first advertisement, Had been seen in our village from Hance.

I remain, my dear Thomas, as ever, Your mother, in love's fondurance, And if you would keep me here, darling, Pray send me the Hoarhound from Hance.

Hance's Syrup and Candy are for sale at 104 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

The above medicine is for sale by S. H. Buchler, and S. Forney, Druggists, Gettysburg, Jan. 11.

NEW TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buchler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities. Gettysburg, March 25.

W. B. McCLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq. Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. McSherry's Store. Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

A variety of Blanks, Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.